

JUNIATA ECHO.

Devoted to Literature, Art, Science, Religion, and General Intelligence.

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JUNIATA ECHO.

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ENTERED AT THE P. O. AT HUNTINGDON, PA., AS 2D CLASS MATTER

Study the Bible.

Everybody should study the Bible. It is a book for all people and for all time. To neglect it is to neglect the source of the greatest, the highest blessings attainable on this side of eternity. It is the safe guide of conduct to all. Unconsciously the world follows its teachings in the obedience to the common law of the land, but to follow it thus is not to enjoy the blessings coming to those who, as Christians accept it as a source of instruction and encouragement. It is the inspired volume containing the purest morals, the highest philosophy known, and it is the will of God toward man, and teaches the way to eternal life. It has many secrets of knowledge to impart to the ignorant; is full of consolation for the suffering, and is abundant in the virtues that illuminate the pathway of those who are in darkness, doubt and perplexity, to make their lives to be just, holy and pure. It is the volume above all others, precious, to be studied. It is not enough to read the Bible as you read a newspaper, or an ordinary or even a good book and pass along; that would be to dishonor it. It is a mine of purest thought, golden in every touch, and to fathom the mine and secure the riches it contains there must be labor, and devoted efforts.

The Bible is a difficult, complicated, and, it may be, an obscure volume. Not that it is difficult to understand, but it contains many fragments, and many phases of literature, the collection of works by many authors in different ages of time; and describes life under different, and long separated degrees of civilization; but it deals with questions the most important to every man and woman, and questions in which every one, at some time, has his thoughts most seriously exercised; questions which must be met, whether we will

meet them by acceptance or compulsion; all the same—we must stand before the judgment seat of God, and be judged by the things written in the book. The consensus of many generations of good, great, and wise men, accords to this wonderful and mysterious book an authority, and an inerrancy of statement on topics where merely human knowledge gropes helplessly, and guesses in the dark, such as has not been accorded to any authority in any age.

Helps to Bible Study.

A definite plan should be followed, in Bible reading and study. The plan followed by many good Christians, of reading a portion of the Bible each day wherever they may chance to open the volume, is not studying, nor even reading the Bible; nor is it getting the benefit that should be derived from daily reading. The portion read each day should continue the teaching of the day preceding, so that the continuity of thought may be maintained, and finally the lesson in its entirety be learned. There is a little periodical published at Toronto, Canada, entitled "*Notes for Bible Study*," which gives a calendar of daily readings for each day in the year, and by following the program of readings it is intended to cover the whole of the Old Testament once in four years, and the principal part of the New Testament each year. There are also notes on each day's reading. This forms a very important help to Bible study. It is ordinarily better to begin by studying a small part of the Bible thoroughly, say one book of the Old Testament and one or two of the New, than to read the whole in a desultory way, mastering nothing. All the helps available should be used. The location, and the circumstances under which a certain scripture was written should be learned, and all utilized in impressing upon the mind, and the imagination the true meaning of the text. This requires a knowledge of the history and geography of the country, when the different portions of the Bible were written, as well as a knowledge of the national and social forces operating

upon the minds of men, and moulding the history of nations. It is not the duty of the minister only, to study the Bible thus, but a correct knowledge of the Scriptures and scriptural allusions, are as necessary in order that a sermon may be properly appreciated, and the hearer be edified. From this standpoint it is not surprising that very many people have an exceedingly erroneous view of scriptural teaching. It is the "Word of Life," and should be studied systematically in the home, as well as in the regular Bible classes. Let the Bible be studied daily, and intelligently by all.

Huntingdon.

It would be difficult to find a more beautiful place upon which to locate a town than that occupied by the town of Huntingdon in Pennsylvania. In the whole of the Picturesque Valley traversed by the historic "Blue Juniata" river, there is no spot where all the beauty of mountain, hill, valley, and water are more pleasingly combined, than here. All the surroundings are of the most pleasing and beautiful to be found anywhere. The town lies along the north bank of the river in the form of a flat crescent. As a background, the hills, studded with beautiful residences rise high over the surroundings, and from which there is presented to the view of the beholder a grand panorama of beauty. Away towards the east, are the broken hills and high mountains, with abrupt peaks rising high, in irregular lines, along the bases of which wind the river, railroad, old canal, and roads, and pass towards the eastern shores, and great trade centres. Looking towards the west the hills are low, and the mountains in the distance from a base upon which rest, in the evenings, the most beautiful sunsets to be seen in the country. Away in the distance, towards the north-east the blue lines of the seven mountains are seen. The court house occupies the location of the old fort, at the eastern end of the town, and is a beautiful structure, but it is remarked that the scales of Justice have been out of balance, for some years, following the granting of license to sell in-

toxicating liquors, again. In the centre of the crescent near the most prominent point rises the seven story structure known as the J. C. Blair Stationery Manufactory, and from the top of which the weather signals are displayed daily, for information to the people of the town and surrounding country. In the extreme north of the town the Normal College buildings stand on an eminence, commanding a view of this whole picture of beauty and loveliness. There are many attractions here which should bring visitors summer and winter. In the summer the mud is dried up, and in the winter, it is frozen, but good streets are to be added to the other attractions. Want of space forbids enumerating all the advantages, of church, railroad, telephone and mail facilities, pure water, etc., but the educational, literary and musical are not to be passed by. After the public schools, which are among the best in the state, the Normal College affords superior advantages. Its reputation is no more local, but has become national and its patronage is drawn from all sections of the country; and it deserves the reputation it has attained. The musical and other advantages to be had through the Pennsylvania Summer Institute of music and elocution are not rivalled except in a few eastern institutions. Huntingdon is a good place to come to spend weeks, months, years and even—to live.

License.

Each year that the present court holds the discretionary power in this county to grant or reject licenses, the wheels of progress are turned farther, still farther backwards. At first the privilege of selling intoxicating liquors was granted with some caution, and manifestly with some trepidation; but, each of the last three years the court has shown less regard for the remonstrances of the people. Last year many hundreds of remonstrators of the best and truest men and women of the county, were not permitted to weigh as against a score or two of those who were either themselves desirous of the privilege of selling, or desired the privilege of continuing their habits of drinking with greater ease. This year the same good people, and the noble women, whose efforts had formerly accomplished so much in the line of prohibition, finding all their efforts of last year fruitless left the court to its own conscience, to worship the idols it has set up; so turning back the hands on the dial of civilization here for the time. How sadly inconsistent these things will seem to the world, looking back, after the age of brighter, purer light has been attained. How

these same judges would blush at their acts of the present time, in this narrowed sphere! With each additional license, drunkenness increases, and that means more sin, poverty and crime, the responsibility of which can justly be laid at their door.

Calumny.

Calumny differs from most other injuries in this dreadful circumstance; he who commits it never can repair it.—ANON.

It is a fearful injury to any persons, no matter how long such persons may be in the social scale, to place the tongue of calumny upon them, to blacken their name, and make them a reproach among their fellows. It is an injury which destroys purity, love, sweetness, and makes him who is exercised thereby a martyr or a fiend. To indulge calumny is a vice, striking back into the soul of those who indulge it, and ruining the happy peace of mind which blesses the honest soul. In their presence no character is safe, no reputation too precious for their attacks. Shakespeare says:

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow
Thou shalt not escape calumny.
and

Back-wounding calumny

The whitest virtue strikes.

Happy are they who have not been smitten by this foul fiend. How insidious its attacks! Sometimes it comes in almost angelic form, and with the highest virtuous pretensions, attacking the business man on the street, in his counting-room; the professional man in his office, in his private associations among his friends; the minister in his calling, and in the sacred desk; enters the sacred precincts of the home to destroy its harmony; invades the church destroying its usefulness, and making general havoc wherever it touches. Calumny does not rest alone on the tongue of the really bad, the vicious and abandoned to evil, but, often upon that which sings praises, and which solemnly utters the name of the Master in devotional prayer. There are inconsistencies, terrible and lamentable, and this is one of them. Let not thy tongue utter deceit, nor falsehood.

The interest manifested in the study of the Bible, among the young people, is highly gratifying. The Young People's Prayer Meetings on Sunday evenings are largely attended, and many precious seeds are sown to grow up into holy living. The students in the several halls have organized prayer meetings to meet with the retiring bells.

PERSONAL MENTION.

NOTE.—We are always glad to hear from Normal students who have gone out into the active duties of life, and also from friends of the school.

Prof. David Emmert, whose name was associated with the early part of the educational work in Huntingdon, which grew into that which is still growing as the work of the workers in, and for the Normal College, has returned to identify himself permanently with the work. He is an ardent worker, a close student, clever, good, always kind, and although he makes good pictures he has never made one which has excelled himself. He is heartily welcomed, as his family will be, when removed to Huntingdon. Prof. Emmert has a remarkable art gift, or talent, and it is in this direction that his future work will be directed. Art, as man's province needs to be cultivated in fields in which the seed has scarce been sown. This is one of them. He will soon have associated with himself others whose special talent makes them worthy of being identified with the work. An art department embracing all branches of art work is not only a possibility, but even a certainty.—Mrs. Adaline Hoff Beery and her boy are on an extended visit to Mount Morris, Ill. She expects to remain until after Commencement when her husband, the musical professor, will join them.—W. C. Hanawalt, '92, J. H. Swan, '92, Kenton B. Moomaw, '92, D. C. Reber, '91, Lizzie Delp, '91, and Mary Goss, '91, return to take advanced work in some one or more lines of study. This is as it should be. Those who rest satisfied with first attainments must fall behind in the rapid progress now being made in literary acquirements, and in the general progress of the world. In this connection a seasonable reflection may be made. It is this. It is better to have the world's laudable progress directed by minds regenerated, and which have been brought under the power of the Holy Spirit, whose hearts have been renewed, and cleansed, and whose lives are pure and noble, than to allow these things to be done by those under the power of evil.—A number of others, who have not completed the course, but who have been faithful teachers, good girls and noble young men, have returned to continue their work, and studies, under the elevating influences of the school. These young people, brothers and sisters in Christ, deserve the sympathy prayers, and support of all who have the qualifications, to thus come to their aid.—Prof. F. H. Green, and Miss Sarah S. Kirk, formerly members of the Nor-

mal Faculty, but now numbered with that at West Chester State Normal School, were visitors to their friends here during their late vacation. Prof. Green delivered a lecture in the Baptist church here, on Social Purity, which was highly appreciated by all who heard him.—E. Bower Himes, '91, made the Normal friends a short call recently. He expects to attend the Musical and Elocutionary Institute during August and September.—Last Summer Prof. W. J. Swigart spent a month of his vacation at "Thousand Island Park," at the Summer Session of the National School of Elocution and Oratory. The Professor thinks "We are never done learning," and so emphasizes his thought by his action. This summer, however, he remains here to be the Principal of the Elocutionary department of the Pennsylvania Summer Institute of Music and Oratory, to be held in the College buildings. This enterprise deserves encouragement.—C. B. Kimmell, of Elderton, Pa., visited the Normal in the early part of this year, with A. C. Cramer, a former student. Bro. Kimmell is a brother of Eld. Louis Kimmell, a stockholder, and one who has given the institution substantial aid.—N. J. Brumbaugh, '88, is a student at Harvard University, Boston, and expects to take the degree of A. B. in 1894.—J. H. Keeny has resigned his position in Louisiana, and gone to Chicago at a salary of \$1800 a year. We have not been informed of his business there, but as the World's Fair and Chicago are one this year, it is fair to suppose that he is helping to boom Chicago and the World's Fair.—Roland Howe, late a stenographer in Philadelphia, is registered to complete the Normal English course at the Normal.—Samuel Myers has made a change of base, in Louisiana, at an advance of \$15 per month. Increased compensation will come to the faithful worker.—Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded the M. E. Sadtler Scholarship of University Extension work in the U. S. for this year (only one is given a year) and has been elected a staff lecturer, in this grand work, for next year.—Eld. D. L. Miller and wife stopped on their way west. Eld. Miller is on his way home from an extended trip to the east where he visited; and studied the customs of the people of Norway, Palestine, Egypt, etc. He gave a talk on his travels in the Normal Chapel one evening, and the next a stereopticon lecture on Egypt, all of which was highly appreciated.—

Prof. A. P. Silverthorn, '85, has closed his public session of school for the year, and begins a Normal Session for the summer, at Rockhill Furnace; then he and his wife propose a trip to the World's Fair, and to visit their friends in the west.

BIBLICAL INSTRUCTION.

For Biblical inquiry and instruction this seems to be the golden age, as we know of no time in the past that there appeared to be such a general interest awakened in this most important of all studies. Text books on every phase of the subject have been published and the helps in this work are now quite as full and complete as in the Arts and Sciences. This pressure in the direction of religious instruction is pushing Bible study not only into the homes, Sunday Schools and Churches but also into our schools and colleges.

While the management of the Normal determined that Bible study should be an important feature in its work from the very beginning we are glad to note that not only these original purposes are being developed and carried out, but that other schools everywhere are catching the same spirit and that no curriculum is considered complete without more or less Bible study in it.

While the Normal has been growing in this direction it is only advancing towards the ideal as conceived and held by the originators of the work. The Bible class, as taught on the sabbath, and evidence of christianity were the initiatory steps and from these grew the regular classes in Bible study as they are now being followed by a regular course of two years consisting of Old and New Testament History Exegesis, Homiletics Ethics and Hermeneutics. The first class in this course will graduate at the close of the present school year. This course is taken in connection with the regular courses of the school and is completed by post graduates.

The importance of this course is beyond estimation, as no education can be complete without it. What the world needs to-day, is intelligent citizens, such as are familiar with the character and demands of the moral law. And if good moral government depends upon the intelligence of its citizens how can men and women be good and worthy members of the church without being familiar with Divine Government. Religion is an intelli-

gent and harmonious acceptance of the Divine Law. A cheerful obedience to this law alone can bring us into a peaceful and saving relation with its author, the Divine Father. And the more fully this law is known and understood, the better can this filial obedience be given, and the desired peace be enjoyed.

And the better too, are our young men and women prepared to go out in life to meet its emergencies and perform the duties that will come before them.

The next step contemplated in this onward movement is to establish a regular Biblical Department and make it as prominent and complete as the other departments. To do this we need a special endowment fund for this special purpose. And we believe that we have those among us who are so fully imbued with the Divine Spirit and the importance of this work that liberal donations will be given as the call is made. In this department the principles and doctrines of the church will be taught and explained so that the workers that go out from the school will be so fully indoctrinated and equipped that they will be fully prepared to meet and overcome every onslaught that may be waged against the simple, yet saving truth as we have it recorded in the Bible.

Until we can have this kind of teaching and these kinds of workers, as a result of our schools, they have not met the expectations of their founders nor answered the end for which they have been established. H. B. B.

A SERMON ON SNOW.

I almost regret my promise to tell the readers of the ECHO about a wonderful sermon on snow, by a wonderful preacher of the early New England times, because I am now so busy that I cannot write as I had intended.

Does snow seem a queer subject for a sermon? You must remember that to the early settlers on "The bleak New England shore" snow was a very decided discomfort. It prevented every means of livelihood known to the Puritans and, more than all else, prevented the settlers from attending church. In 1717 the ground in Massachusetts was covered with snow from ten to twenty feet. In January 1861 snow six feet deep fell in Maine and New Hampshire. In 1814 England had snow drifts twenty-four feet high. On the steepes of Kirgheez in Siberia, in 1827 a snow storm destroyed 280,000

horses, 30,400 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, and 10,000 camels. In 1620 Southern Scotland had a snow storm that killed nine-tenths of all the sheep. On Eskdale Moor out of 20,000 only 45 were left alive. Alexander Henry in his book of travels among the Indians tell of similar storms, many of which swept away whole families. No wonder the Indians are filled with terror at the thought of "Mighty Peboan," the Winter, and of "Kabibonokka" in his lodge of snow drifts.

No wonder Increase Mather in 1704 found comfort in the thought that to his devoted christian people the snow came like *wool* to warm, and not like "Peboan" to chill and to kill. His sermon, preached in that year, was entitled "A Brief Discourse concerning the Prayers due to God for His Mercy in giving snow like wool."

To this sermon the boys were taken by the tithing-men, or constables, who made the boys sit cooped up on the pulpit or gallery stairs, and who watched them to see that they did not sleep or make any noise to disturb the stern preacher or the devout men and women in the pews. It was a remarkable sermon on snowballing spiritualized. What delight these boys must have taken in a sermon which for once dealt with a theme in which they had practical experience.

The sermon was headed "brief;" it was really about 2 hours long; but that was brief for a Mather sermon. There is one now in the Drexel Institute, the gift of Geo. W. Childs, in the original handwriting of Cotton Mather, son of Increase, that must have required at least three hours in delivering.

The sermon to the boys was made up of "three main propositions, seven subdivisions, four applications, and four uses." The first proposition is to prove "that the snow is fitly resembled to wool." The resemblance is shown in three things; () in respect of the whiteness thereof; (2) in respect of softness; (3) in respect of that warming virtue that does attend the snow. The wool on sheep keeps them warm in the winter season, so when the back of the ground is covered with snow, it keeps it warm. He further says that Naturalists teach there is a saline spirit in snow, which is hot, by means of which plants under the snow are kept from freezing. If persons eat much snow he asserts that it burns their stomach black. In Lapland, snow acts as a light during the long winter night of four or five months. He believes that

"a certain salt" extracted from the snow is a sovereign remedy against "putrid and pestilential fevers." Therefore men should praise God for He giveth snow like wool. He admits that a certain disease called *Bulimia*, found in some, has caused many deaths. In one instance 40,000 men were thus destroyed.

He records that late philosophers, by the use of the microscope, have observed the wonderful wisdom of God in the figure of the snow. Each flake is like a little star. He tells his congregation, and especially the thoroughly aroused boys clustered at his feet; that the great astronomer, *Keplar*, was the discoverer of this lovely star figure in snow.

Finally came the applications. If no sparrow falls to the ground without the will of your Father and if the very hairs on your heads are all numbered then truly not a flake of snow falls on the ground without the hand of God. If all the Princes and great ones of earth would send their commands to the clouds not a flake would fall; but if God speaks the word the earth is covered with snow in a few minutes.—"Herein is the power of the great God.

Then follows the uses: (1) If we need to praise God for snow, surely more ought we to praise him for Spiritual blessings. (2) when snow in the season of it is withheld from us, we should humble ourselves under the hand of God. (3) Hence all Atheists will be left eternally inexcusable. (4) We should hence learn to make a spiritual improvement of the snow. Then with a closing volley of all the texts in the Bible containing the word "snow" the sermon is over, the boys go hence "filled with devout fancies of building a snow-fort from which to propel consecrated missiles against imaginary Pequots."

A queer sermon, indeed! mixture of quaint conceits and fabulous myths; but full of intense and severe earnestness. Under such spiritual lessons were schooled the hardy sons of New England,—men who came from these ministrations with a devout and a resolute spirit. They have made their place in history; and, while we cannot approve the entire lesson of their lives, we cannot deny the sterling manhood it produced.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH.

They have mated. This time it was Mr. Alfred P. Silverthorn, '85, and Miss Cora Adele Brumbaugh, '83. May they be joyously happy!

NEGOTIABLE NOTES.—No. 3.

When a person indorses a note he becomes responsible for the payment of the note in case the makers or indorsers, whose names appeared before his fail to pay it. An indorser held for the payment can collect from any previous indorser or from the maker. If a note is not paid when it is due, in order to hold the indorsers it must be protested on the last day of grace, and prompt notice must be given each indorser. If this is not done the indorsers are free from all responsibility. The Protest is usually made out by a Notary Public. When a person leaves a note go to protest, he has the face value of the note to pay, increased by the cost of protest, notices, etc. The better way is not to let a note go to protest.

The Banks in the State of Pennsylvania are allowed to count the day of discount and the day of maturity in discounting notes. Suppose John Smith has a note of three hundred dollars, due on the 28th of March, 1891, and he wants to use the money on the 24th of January, 1891. He has the note discounted at bank on the 24th of January. There are 7 days in January after the 24th, the 24th is one day, 28 days in February, and 28 days in March till the note is due. Adding, we have 64 days for the time of discount. The discount on \$300 for 64 days at 6 per cent. is \$3.20. John Smith will receive \$300 minus the discount \$3.20, or \$296.80. Business men frequently have their notes discounted at bank when they wish to use the money before the notes fall due.

A convenient rule for discounting notes is to multiply the number of dollars by the number of days, divide by 6, and point off three places. The result is the discount in dollars and cents:

$$\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 64 \\ \hline 6)19200 \\ \hline 3,200 \end{array}$$

When one man indorses for another man to enable the second man to obtain money from a bank, the note written is called an "accommodation" note. To illustrate this we suppose John Jones wants to get money out of the First National Bank of Huntingdon. He goes to Henry Williams and asks Mr. Williams to indorse for him. Mr. Williams agrees to indorse for John Jones for thirty days. Mr. Jones

wants exactly \$954.56. The note must be written for \$960, so that when it is discounted the proceeds will be \$954.56. We determine the face of the note in this way: A thirty day note in Pennsylvania will be discounted for 34 days, one sixth of the number of days is the number of mills interest on one dollar for the time, this is $5\frac{1}{3}$ mills; the proceeds of 1 dollar is 1 dollar minus $5\frac{1}{3}$ mills, which is $\$0.994\frac{1}{3}$, to give \$954.56 proceeds will require as many times one dollar as $\$0.994\frac{1}{3}$ is contained times in \$954.56, which are \$960.

The note should be written as follows:
\$960.00.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Jan. 21, 1891.

Thirty days after date, I promise to pay to the order of Henry Williams, at the First National Bank of Huntingdon, Nine Hundred and Sixty Dollars, value received, without defalcation.

Credit the Drawer. JOHN JONES.

HENRY WILLIAMS.

Before the bank will discount the note Henry Williams must write his name across the back of the note. Mr. Jones now takes the note to the bank, and receives \$954.56 for it. When the note falls due, on February 23d, Mr. Jones must go to the bank and pay \$960, the face of the note.

The bank takes Henry Williams for security, and Henry Williams depends upon the truthfulness of John Jones. John Jones has given his promise to pay at maturity.

There are several ways of writing "accommodation notes," but the form given above is a good one. J. E. S.

VOCAL MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is clearly evident to those who have observed the growth of sentiment in favor of having the school children taught to sing, that it will not be long until the subject of *vocal music* will be made one of the regular branches of the public school curriculum.

For a number of years this subject has been so much and so generally neglected, except in some of the larger cities, that the lack of good singing in the churches is sadly apparent. Even the old time singing school, which in its way, did good service for those who took advantage of it, has almost become extinct. That something must be done to promote this work is generally acknowledged, and the growing sentiment is that the public schools are the place to begin.

Public school teachers are aware, too, that already, those who are able to conduct and teach singing in their schools, other qualifications being equal, are at a premium. And it is but right that it should be so.

It is true that in some schools there is a great deal of singing done, even though note reading be not taught, but this singing is often of a very poor kind. It is one thing to have children scream and shout and ruin their voices, and it is quite another thing to teach them to use their voices properly, to *sing sweetly*, as children only can, when correctly taught.

The methods of teaching the rudiments of music, as well as of voice training, have been greatly improved and teachers who will acquaint themselves with the latest and most approved methods will find it greatly to their advantage.

At the Pennsylvania State Music Teachers' Association, held in Reading, in December, resolutions, petitioning the State Legislature to enact a law requiring vocal music to be taught in the schools, were passed and ordered to be presented to this honorable body. Any who are interested in this matter can obtain a full report of the work done at this association by addressing Edward Wolsieffer, Sec. and Treas; 1117 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Other States have such laws; why should not Pennsylvania, be fully up with the times? WM. BEERY.

POETS LAUREATE.

A versificator regis was appointed by Henry III, 1230, with 100 shillings salary.

Chaucer was appointed laureate by Richard II about 1380,

John Kay was appointed the laureate by Edward IV about 1462.

Andrew Bernard was the laureate in the reign of Henry VII, beginning in 1485.

John Skelton was appointed to follow Bernard by Henry VIII about 1514.

Edmund Spenser was appointed by Queen Elizabeth about 1589.

Samuel Daniels was appointed by Elizabeth to succeed Spenser about 1600,

Ben Jonson was the appointee of Charles I in 1630.

William Davenant followed in 1637, appointed by Charles I.

John Dryden was appointed in 1670 by Charles II.

Thomas Shadwell succeeded in 1689, appointed by William III.

Nahum Tate was appointed by William III in 1693.

Nicholas Rowe was appointed by George I in 1719.

Lawrence Eusden was made laureate by George I in 1719.

Colley Cibber was appointed by George II in 1730.

William Whitehead was appointed in 1758 by George II.

Thomas Warton was made laureate in 1785 by George III.

Henry James Pye was appointed by George III in 1790.

Robert Southey was appointed by the prince regent in 1813.

William Wordsworth was appointed by Victoria in 1843.

Alfred Tennyson was appointed by Victoria in 1850.

Chaucer was the first who received an allowance of wine, granted in 1389.

Ben Jonson's salary was £100 and a tierce of Canary wine.

On Southey's appointment in 1813 the tierce was commuted into an annual payment of £27, in addition to the salary of £100.

JUNIATA BUSINESS COLLEGE NOTES.

This department of the Normal College is prospering. The school is practical and meets the demands of the times. The work is thorough and the course comprehensive.

The students are of that class of men and women who go to school for *business*, for *study*, for *purpose*, and are therefore live, earnest workers.

Among the students enrolled for the Spring Term is Elmer Brumbaugh, of Entriken who has returned to complete the course.

WHAT OUR GRADUATES ARE DOING.

Our graduates are doing excellent work, and getting good pay for their services.

J. C. Auken, is bookkeeper for Frank Brandt, Contractor and Builder, Altoona, Pa. C. W. Wensel is head bookkeeper for the Wolf Chemical Co., Philadelphia. Mrs. Wensel says that Charly is beginning to realize and enjoy the benefit of his course at the Juniata Business College.

Alfred Boring, has his head quarters in room 500, Girard Building. He is secretary, and assistant bookkeeper, for Chas. S. Riley and Co., wholesale lumber dealers. Mr. Boring is getting to be quite an expert with the type-

writer. He says "I know I am indebted to your school for the holding of this position, as I believe I never could have succeeded without a business training."

Harvey E. Snavely is pleasantly located with J. H. Beachly & Co. in Hagerstown Md. Harvey says "he would not take any sum for his knowledge gained at Juniata Business College."

Albert Kauffman is still with R. S. Mercer, in the R. R. office at Huntingdon at an increased salary, P. L. Battiste has returned to our school to perfect himself in short hand and type-writing.

Joseph Watson is making a practical application of his business training in the office of the Geo. P. Powell, Advertising Co., No. 10 Spruce St., N. Y. City.

G. L. Kulp, of Grater's Ford, is still looking after the interests of Kulp & Wagner, and keeping their books by the shortest methods.

George W. Grove, of this year's class, has taken Horace Greely's advice and gone west. "He reports fine prospects for business."

D. Elmer Sell has gone into Merchandising with his brother at Duncansville, Pa.

N. W. Frey expected to go into business at his home, Lititz, Pa.

C. A. Richenbaugh can be found running long columns of figures in the office of the Tyrone Iron Forge Co.

Geo. B. Weaver, William Cox and Ira C. Myers are ready to turn something up.

Thomas W. Snyder is looking after the interests of the Pa. R. R. Co., at Spruce Creek. He likes his position and gets good pay.

A. H. Myers, and B. F. Snavely have both married wives and settled down to farm life. Harry Snyder is with Wade Brothers, Merchants, Sharpesburg, Md.

The remainder have not reported.

G. W. SNAVELY.

TRUE SUCCESS.—"The true success in life is those elements which enable you to be of some use to your time. It is the elements which make you loved and sought by your environment at home, in the church, in the shop. Every young man who has put into the Bank at the end of the year a little saving, has done something toward the commencement of a career."

"Don't go into the woods with a dull ax. Don't go into the markets of the world with a dull, uneducated mind."

BIBLE TERM STUDENTS.—1893.

The Bible term of 1893 was the most successful, enjoyable, and profitable that has yet been held in Huntingdon. There was much interest, even to enthusiasm, manifested in the study of the sacred Word. It was enough to inspire those having the work in charge with courage and zeal, when they found men and women far advanced in life, and who have been in the Master's service a full half century, ministers whose heads showed the changes of many seasons, as well as the young, preparing for active life, appear together in the class room to receive their instructions, and study under their leadership. The following is a list of those, not resident, who attended the sessions:

J. W. Fyock,	Purchase Line, Pa.
Joseph Holsopple,	Indiana, Pa.
I. D. Parker,	Ashland, Ohio.
W. L. Desenberg,	" "
Charles D. Bonsacks,	Westminster, Md.
J. H. Beer,	Rockton, Pa.
Isaiah B. Ferguson,	Jones Mills, Pa.
J. R. Stayer,	Roaring Spring, Pa.
D. Victor Long,	Williamsport, Md.
John Rowland,	Hagerstown, Md.
A. B. Barnhart,	" " "
Jacob F. Oller,	Waynesboro, Pa.
Mrs. Jacob F. Oller,	" " "
Miss May Oller,	" " "
Miss Bertha E. Fahrney,	" " "
Miss Edith R. Newcomer,	" " "
Miss Edith Emmert,	" " "
Jacob Kurtz,	" " "
S. B. Rinehart,	" " "
Mrs. S. B. Rinehart,	" " "
John B. Ruthrauff,	" " "
Miss. Elmira S. Price,	Royersford, Pa.
Isaac Frantz,	Pleasant Hill, Ohio.
S. S. Gray,	Warrior's Mark, Pa.
J. B. Miller,	Woodbury, Pa.
John B. Replogle,	" " "
Albert W. Harrold,	Columbiana Ohio.
John C. Harrison,	Johnstown, Pa.
Mrs. John C. Harrison	" " "
Solomon Harrison,	" " "
Mrs. Solomon Harrison,	" " "
John Wertz,	" " "
Mrs. John Wertz,	" " "
Isaac Replogle,	" " "
Wm. H. Geiman,	Westminster, Md.
John W. Brumbaugh,	Clover Creek, Pa.
Geo. W. Brumbaugh,	" " "
Mrs. Eliz'th Brumbaugh,	" " "
James A. Sell,	McKees Gap, Pa.
D. G. Wenrick,	Bradford, Ohio.
H. A. Spanogle,	Lewistown, Pa.
Samuel J. Swigart,	" " "
George Brumbaugh,	Grafton, Pa.
L. R. Brumbaugh,	Denton, Md.
J. R. Fogelsanger,	Middle Spring, Pa.

Walter S. Long,	Shirleysburg, Pa.
James R. Lane,	" "
Mrs. James R. Lane,	" "
Mrs. Walter S. Long,	" "
J. H. Kurtz,	Poland, Ohio.
D. S. Replogle,	Maria, Pa.
Geo. S. Myers,	New Enterprise, Pa.
Henry Brumbaugh,	Chambersburg, Pa.
Mrs. Henry Brumbaugh,	" "
Wm. Howe,	Maitland, Pa.
Mrs. Wm. Howe,	" "
J. A. Myers,	McVeytown, Pa.
Mrs. A. P. Silverthorn,	Rockhill, Pa.
Miss Sue Aungst,	East Petersburg, Pa.
Miss Anna C. Michener,	Beloit, Ohio.
Miss Annie L. Miller,	Meyersdale, Pa.
Edmund Book,	Blain, Pa.
Joseph P. Long,	Roaring Spring, Pa.
T. T. Myers,	Philadelphia, Pa.
W. B. Stover,	" "
C. Myers,	Huntingdon, Pa.
Levi Stoner,	" "

COSMOPOLITAN FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

You can have the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* pay your school or college expenses. at leading Colleges of the country—Yale, Vassar, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Wellesley, University of Chicago, Georgetown; the great schools of Art, Medicine, Music, the leading Convents, the schools of Science of Agriculture all are open to you.

The *Cosmopolitan Magazine* will Signalize first edition of 150,000 copies for January 1863, sent out from its own printing-house and bindery, by offering One Thousand Scholarships at the leading colleges and schools of the country in consideration of work which any ambitious young boy or girl can readily do—work at once honorable and easy of accomplishment.

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[The publishers have decided to extend without limit, the number of scholarships offered, and the time during which subscriptions may be obtained, to three years. Here is an opportunity for those who desire to help themselves. A magazine as good as the *Cosmopolitan* ought to have half a million circulation.—Ed.]

The *Mnemosynean*, is a bright society paper, published monthly, in the interest of the Agnes Scott Institute, a home-school for young ladies, at Decatur, Ga.

WATER CLOCKS OF OLDEN TIMES.

It appears that the Assyrians were the first people to divide the day into portions of time; also that they were the inventors of the clepsydra, or water clock, the division of time and the invention both belonging to a period too remote for precise calculation. All that is known of the history of the clepsydra is that the apparatus was in use at the time of the overthrow of the first Assyrian Empire, B. C. 759.

This water clock, the first of the time-keepers, was nothing more than a cylindrical brass vessel capable of holding several gallons of water. At one side there was a very small hole, through which the water was allowed to trickle, something after the fashion of the emptying of an hour glass. From experiments made on recently discovered clepsydras it is calculated that one would empty itself about once every two hours. Under the reign of Phul, the royal palace of Nineveh, as well as each of the principal districts of the city, possessed a water clock of the same size, shape, and capacity. They were filled at a signal from the watchman on the tower, who was stationed there to proclaim the moment of the rising of the sun. During the day they were in the custody of officials whose duty it was to fill them as often as they became empty. Besides these "time-masters" there was a regular staff of criers, working under municipal authority, who, as often as the clocks were emptied, passed through the principal streets announcing the fact for the benefit of the people in general. In this way our remote ancestors managed to get a rough computation of the flight of time.

The Literary Societies have shown laudable interest in their work. The two societies work side by side harmoniously, but with some emulation. Some who have gone out from here, and have made fair success in extemporaneous speaking, have attributed that success to the training of the literary society work. It is a valuable kind of education.

Mr. Howells has given the title of "The Coast of Bohemia" to his new serial of American girl life which is being published in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. The writer says of the story that "it is about the prettiest thing I have ever done."

The Cosmopolitan, New York, has grown to be the most beautiful and interesting of the magazines. It is worthy of the immense circulation that it has attained, \$3.00 a year. Special offers, memoirs of Grant and Sherman.

Prof. Emmert's Botany work will become a very pleasant as well as profitable class; interesting first, on account of the great beauty of the subject, and second on account of his manner of teaching it. Drawings are made of all plants and of every part of the plants. This will tend to fix the structure of the parts, and establish, in the mind, the different forms.

Prof. Henry Drummond of the University of Glasgow has arrived in this country and has begun his course of lectures in Boston on "The Evolution of Man"—the Lowell Lectures of 1893. Prof. Drummond is well known all over the world by his works; "The Natural Law in the Spiritual World;" "The Greatest Thing in the World," &c. These Boston lectures are copyrighted and will be published in this country by James Pott & Co.

A very interesting feature of the *Ladies' Home Journal* during this year will be the publication of the unpublished opinions on popular topics of the late Henry Ward Beecher, as collected by his private stenographer. These papers will have a wide range concerning such topics as courtship, early marriages, church work, choir music, housekeeping, etc., and will be read with intense interest as emanating from one of the greatest minds in the world's history.

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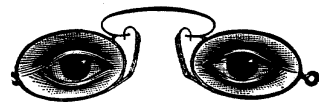
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VOL. III.

HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST, 1893.

No. 2.

JUNIATA ECHO.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Editor.

HUNTINGDON, PA., AUG., 1893.

Published Quarterly. Terms 25 cents per year.

ENTERED AT THE P. O. AT HUNTINGDON, PA., AS 2D CLASS MATTER

Huntingdon—2.

At last our town has voted itself \$50,000 for street improvement; and, a line of street extending the full length of the town—seventeen squares is under contract, to be made without delay. This is the beginning of a new era for Huntingdon. Even with all the disadvantages of having the worst roads in the county, through the streets of the town, we have enjoyed a veritable "building boom." More houses, and nearly all of a superior character, have been erected in our town during the last five years than in any town in the state, in proportion to the population; and, at this time there is not a house for rent, nor one unoccupied within the borough limits. The spirit of improvement has settled down on the town, and has developed with steady growth, that will continue. We have all the elements of growth, and successful development here, and all are being challenged into activity even during these dull times; and, step by step we will "get out of the ruts" and into active competition with the best towns in the country. We have all the facilities for manufactories, none are lacking—coal, iron, stone, wood, water, health, morals, education, religion. What lack we yet? Push! Life! Energy! These elements are here, and will be at work. Now is the time! Fall in line!

There is no more desirable place for residence than Huntingdon affords. The climate is perfect. At this time in summer, while the pleasure seekers are sweltering in the heat by the seashore, we are enjoying the most delightfully cool evenings and nights. While sickness and disease are afflicting other sections, we are giving a vacation to our physicians and rejoicing in good health. The churches are well attended; the public schools are the best in the country; and the Normal College with all

its departments affords the very best advantages to be found anywhere. The beautiful hills just back of the town are very desirable locations for residences; and will soon be crowned on each elevation with duplicates of those already erected; these overlook the most picturesque views to be found east or west; the level fertile tract—South Huntingdon will be found desirable for those who prefer the water front. The valley back of the Normal College is the place for a railroad track and to be lined with manufactories. We have the location for a large city and all the facilities for its rapid growth. Come and see!

Work for Women.

It has been discovered that women are particularly fitted for drug clerks. In the large cities a considerable number of young ladies are employed, in some of the best, and most popular drug stores. Women learn as by intuition, or inspiration, and require much less explanatory instruction than men. They are more accurate in the matters they undertake. They are more cleanly about their work, and this is a very important matter in putting up medicines. Medicines that are neatly and carefully put up are taken by the patients with much less repugnance than those that are carelessly compounded and less neatly enclosed and wrapped.

This is a comparatively new field for woman's work; but, gradually one sphere after another is attained by our sisters, until finally they will become an independent factor in the social scale, as man's companion, equal, and helpmate. There was a time even in this fair land of ours when women were not supposed to be able to teach even in the common schools. Now male teachers are the exception, rather than the rule, and with all these aggressions, the public schools are constantly improving, and doing better work. As teachers in the higher institutions of learning women have acquired an enviable reputation well deserved.

In respect to the professions; they have invaded every one, and they need not be ashamed of their work, nor fear

the criticism of the world. As lawyers they have shown talent for the work, that does not rival but excels the work of men, with similar advantages. As physicians and surgeons they have gained prominence though every inch of the ground gained has been hotly contested. No neater, cleaner, and more satisfactorily successful operations, even of the most formidable character are performed anywhere in the world, or by any class of surgeons than are also performed, even in our own land, by women surgeons. The sentiment of the world moves, and it has moved in favor of woman; and has lifted her into exaltation among men, to be looked to with reverential respect, as well as adoration. But the end is not yet, and it will be only when woman stops.

The world respects and trusts men who are sober, pure, and correct in their habits, greatly in preference to those who are the reverse; and in giving a recommendation to a man, it has become necessary to say "He is sober, reliable and trustworthy." But who has been asked to set forth such qualities in the woman he has recommended for any position? We naturally expect these and other virtues in woman and we are not disappointed. A dishonest, dissipated, disreputable woman is a very rare sight, and when it is met it is the work of villainous man. Yes, let it be so recorded, that woman is man's equal in intellect, and his superior in virtue, purity and goodness.

Retrospective.

The lessons learned during the weeks of each school year become a very valuable help, and discipline, for the work of the following year. Looking back over the years that have passed, so rapidly, since the first session of school was announced, that led on and on, to the established institution of the present, at Huntingdon, we are humbled in thankfulness, and we stand in awe and contemplate the work as it has been passed tenderly, lovingly, from the hands of the workers, out into the busy world, to make and mould, and prepare for the great end of man. A steady growth has been maintained; no cir-

cumstance having been decisive enough in its effects, to impair the steady growth and onward movement. It has required faith, and trust in the helping hand of the Master worker. It has required work and sacrifice. Work when no pay was in prospect; work, when sacrifice in addition to the work was called for, and no excuse could be made. These years of growth of the Normal College have been crowded with lessons for those who were in the way to learn them. Lessons big with blessings, and full of rejoicing. To attempt to estimate them would be to detract from their value. But, as we are "casting up" the results we are led to think of those who are able to join the work, and enjoy its blessings, and who deny themselves the pleasures. Many who could not be here to aid directly, have joined in the sacrifice, and given liberally to build and develop, so that the workers might not be hindered in their labors. They too have been led to say "it has been no less to us," for it is ever thus. Those who help when help is needed, in a good cause are laying up treasures. Treasures multiply, and so blessings increase. What do we see! From the opening with three students in the first session, a gradual growth to two hundred and fifty-one, exclusive of the business department and Bible session, during the last year, and all along the results have been to a steady growth of interest in the real work of the church in every part of this goodly land of ours, and growing tendency to aggressive missionary work. Upon all this who will arise and condemn, or even criticize?

Prospective.

Looking forward, and arguing along the line of the problems of the past, we see—what? Work, *work, work!* Oh, so much work to be done; and, along the same line, sacrifice, *sacrifice, sacrifice!* Oh, so many sacrifices to be made. This grand work, though already fully established, being anchored in the fostering care of the Almighty—the great Teacher, is only in its infancy. What does it matter that three hundred and sixty-one students in the different departments of the school came here to learn the sciences, the arts, and the Holy Word, during the last year, and get a training to train others for God, for home, for humanity and country, when facilities are still needed for the training of more thousands, than there are scores coming now; and, when the church alone, has the material to furnish the learners. All cannot come here to work, but there

are those to whom God has entrusted an abundance of material things of this life, a great portion of which is now due from them for His service. This is needed to erect additional buildings for the library and for the Bible work. This is their part to do, others have the children whom God has entrusted to their care, to educate, and they can furnish the patronage, and support. There is no fear whatever of this work failing. Should all the present force be laid to silent rest, turn your faces to the mountains, and see the preparation the Lord is making to take up each thread where it is laid down, that the web may not fail. The future is to be great, with God's care, and your help. How much is needed? That should not be asked. How much can be used? The work is so great that there may not be a limit named, but the need is great and the sacrifice should be in proportion thereto. Additional workers, and new forces will be added to the school for the coming year. The faculty will be ample for the most extended want. A regular college course is established, affording our young men and women the same facilities that are afforded to any in the country. The Bible and Commercial departments are successfully organized. Money is needed to carry on all this work. It is *yours* to help. Help *now*.

Helpfulness.

The idea of helpfulness to others, stands out in bold relief as one of the fundamental principles of christianity. We are all in position to do something to make others happy, to help them to bear the burdens they already have, or prepare them for those yet to be laid upon them. Every young man and woman may look forward with the certain conviction that there are burdens to be borne, burdens so heavy that all the energies of body, and strength of mind will be required to bear them. These need our help, to educate them for the sacrifice which they must make for others, as well as to enable them bear the burdens of life more easily. In the work of education we need the help of each one to whom the gift of intellect, or the power of money has been entrusted, in building up our schools, and so widening their field of influence, and bringing under their operations a vastly larger number of those to whom we must look for the future of the church; and upon whom the leadership of society, christian society, must rest; upon whom must devolve the protection and defence of the beauty and glory of the church, as it nears the time when it must be

presented to "The Lamb" without spot or blemish.

There are many strong, noble, good young men and women, who need the help of the schools, to enable them to prepare themselves for this great work, on account of lack of the means necessary to secure an education. That this needed help may be given, our schools should be endowed more fully than they now are. Again, that is the place where my fortunate brother who is the beneficiary of the Great Giver, and has in store, can come to the rescue, and lend his help. What happiness there comes from helpfulness! Tell me, nay confess to thyself, has not one of the happiest days you have known, been that day upon which you have helped a needy one, or contributed liberally to a noble cause; where the helpfulness of others would enable your contribution to be doubly helpful? This is just what results form the endowing of this school work; by the contribution to the endowment of the school, it is helped to help those who need the help. The Normal College, here, could increase its usefulness a thousand fold by being fully endowed; and it appeals to its friends, and the friends of the hope of the church to think over this matter: to study the subject carefully, talk about it, then pray over it; but keep thinking about it until there is no relief except in adding your help to that already given.

A suggestion.

We frequently hear ministers say "we believe" so and so, according to what is under consideration. Any one man's belief is nothing, as each one has his own belief, and each claims his particular belief to be the correct one. No man's belief can change the Truth. Those who preach the Word of God have a sure word of prophecy, and can assert a certain Truth. The minister of that Gospel ought to be able to set forth the Truth, without weakening it by the declaration of his belief. Every minister has a right to his own opinion, and belief, but he has no right to substitute either for the Truth of God's Word, which is declared to be so plain that a "wayfaring man, though a fool, may not err therein."

Truths are the roots of duties. A rootless duty, one that has no truth below it, out of which it grows, has no life, and will have no growth.—*Phillips Brooks.*

The best way to find out where to buy, is to read the advertisements.

The Situation.

The present financial situation of the country presents the very strongest argument in favor of the reasonable demands of the young, the children of parents in moderate, as well as those in easy circumstances financially, for an education. Money is being lost to the earners, every day, by the closing of banks, and the failure of safe (?) deposit institutions, which if used to secure a proper education, for a possible number of these young people, would swell the schools to overflowing; and all that would be used in this way, would be saved; not only saved but invested where it would bring the largest possible returns. Not one dollar spent in education is lost. When thus used it is more like investing it at a large premium, and receiving therefor several hundred per cent of interest. Good investments are often overlooked by those who desire to place their money safely, and need that their friends point out the safe places for investment. We direct the careful attention of over four thousand people, in this issue, to this wonderful investment for their money, where it will double, and triple, and multiply, through the first and second, and coming generations in their own relationship; and in each, those benefited will look back and bless their memory, for the benefits conferred. Men have been known to lay by in store blessings, and good for their children and children's children, through several generations, by educating a worthy young man or woman. None such help is lost, or wasted.

Some one will say, how are we to receive such benefits? We answer; first, educate your own children, and at the same time aid in the endowments of the schools; and second, by noting some worthy young man or woman with ability, and a want of means, and bestow some of your abundance in helping such to secure an education. This is better than houses and lands, or bank or railroad stock. Any of these may depreciate or become worthless; education never depreciates. It is better than money hoarded, for that may be stolen, but education cannot be stolen. No benevolent work has ever been lost, but for a man to educate his own children is not benevolent work. It is a duty which he cannot neglect without incurring the gravest responsibilities, which must weigh him down to despair. We did not say it is a crime to neglect the education of one's children, but in this enlightened age it can scarcely be

construed otherwise. We know this matter requires study, when the adverse standpoint is taken. The writer remembers the time when very good fathers and mothers were as apprehensive of the welfare of their children, upon their efforts to secure an education, even of a rudimentary character, as if they saw their certain ruin, in their mental vision; at least one who spent sleepless nights, and prayed over the matter, because he saw a tendency to learn, and noted a thirsting desire for education, in his son, instead of to "settle down to work." The memory of such be sacred, still, for they did the best they knew; but their example is our teacher, not to follow, but to do otherwise according to the light that now illumines our pathway. Let none step aside from the light into the darkness. It would not be accounted as wisdom.

There is still another view of the situation. It is that a proper education, under the proper influences, social, moral and religious, would prove an immunity against the dishonesty in business circles, the unfaithfulness to trusts imposed, and the consequent distress resulting from the lamentable dishonesty of the age. But that is not all. Ignorance is at the bottom of all villainy and wrong. The worst vice is always associated in ignorance. Why should any desire to walk so close to ruinous danger, with nothing but hope in a possible integrity to save them, when they might travel away beyond in beautiful paths, absolutely secure from danger. Education gives strength, and power; strength to resist sin, and power to combat it. The madness of the present time in class conflict, often leading to loss, or ruin, danger and death, as in strikes and labor troubles, is founded in the degenerate ignorance of the time. Education lifts nations from conflict to arbitration, and brings capital and labor into harmonious sympathy and co-operation. In such investment all is gain.

Normal College.

The Normal College has made another important change. At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees held May 12, '93, Eld. H. B. Brumbaugh offered his resignation, as President of the College, in favor of Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh. The resignation was accepted, and the position offered to Prof. B. After long, and careful consideration he has finally accepted the office, and will enter upon its duties, actively, with the opening of the winter term, January 1, 1894. The progressive character of the school will now be made

even more aggressive, and it will push into the college curriculum. Students are waiting to go on and complete the classical course; and, that the facilities may be afforded, changes are being made looking towards that end. There shall be nothing lacking. Every facility of equipment and thoroughly qualified teaching force will be provided. There has been no lack, but greater need requires greater provisions. Others are in training for important places that must be filled, and at the proper time will enter the work thoroughly equipped for the growing need. No preparation has ever been too thorough. The Normal College has never been called upon to reject an applicant for a position on its faculty because such person was too thoroughly educated; but, it is frequently a cause of grave concern, when a teacher is needed, to get one who is up to the standard for the work to be done. Everywhere there are positions to be filled seeking men and women of proper qualifications. That this want may be supplied we urge that a sufficient number of these push their education to the highest mark of excellence. The Normal College is open for them, and prepared to lead them to this attainment. It is not necessary to wait until any particular person is in the faculty, but enter at once, and work earnestly. It is said "all things come to those who wait," but this is not true of education, waiting is ruinous and delay is fatal.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

There always has been more or less prejudice against religious teaching in schools and colleges which probably has been the outgrowth of sectarianism and uneven intellectual development. Instead of teaching the Bible in such schools, everything was interpreted favorably to the special tenets of the church or denomination that had the college in charge. This developed opposition and bitterness on the part of those who were not members of that church. And that the doctrines held by the different denominations might be the more carefully guarded, each denomination felt it necessary to establish schools of their own. And as a result, instead of teaching the Bible, pure and simple, the dogmas and tenets of the respective churches were taught. This kind of teaching was called Theology. Hence we have our theological seminaries and colleges. And by many, these are condemned because Sectarian

ism is taught under the department of bible teaching. In this way disrepute has been brought upon this Department of teaching. Not because the Bible is taught but because, in some cases, it is not taught. All this kind of teaching is placed under the head of theology. Hence, the opposition to it. And yet, theology is the science that above all others, should be faithfully taught in all of our schools. Let us look at the word and see what it means. It is from two Greek words, *theos*; God, and *logos*; a discourse. Put them together, and we have; "a discourse on God, a knowledge of God, or the science of God."

Webster defines the word; "The science of God or religion." For this science we have but one text book—the Bible. Should this book be studied and taught? If it should, then we study and teach theology. And certainly no one professing christianity would object to teaching and studying the Bible. Because wrong teaching has been done under this name is no reason why we should reject it or allow ourselves to become prejudiced against it. On the same grounds we might reject religion because there is much taught under the name of religion that is not religion. Theology is the best possible name we can give for religious teaching. And to become prejudiced against the name because it has been misused, is an evident admission of our ignorance. We all study and teach theology. At least, we should do so. And, to take from our schools and colleges this department of teaching would be to destroy their power for good and rob them of the intention of their origin.

Another cause for prejudice against Bible teaching or theology in the schools is because the preaching and teaching of school men was, as a rule, more acceptable to the people than that of the uneducated. This caused a bitterness on the part of the latter against the former and a general cry was made against the schooled ministers. This was especially true in the past ages when only the few had the advantages of a liberal education and the great mass of the people were left in comparative ignorance. This prejudice against the intelligent study of the Bible is now largely confined to the colored people of the south, where "book preachers" are received very cautiously, and education is rated at a large discount.

Religious teaching is the world's need to-day. And an education without it is a very incomplete one at best. Many of the other sciences we may do without

but the science of religion we all need—must have if we would be a man of full grown stature in Christ Jesus.

H. B. B.

WOMEN AS TRAINED NURSES.

BY THE EDITOR.

Efficient young women with the ability and adaptability for trained nurses may be found in almost any walk in life. Young ladies who are willing to make the application necessary, will find this a very pleasant and profitable field. The *Union Signal*, Chicago, relates the following;—"A distinguished physician in London, who is a firm believer in the great advantages to women and the public of the profession of nursing, gave the following incidents: He said 'I was called upon to attend a lady in the country; she was dangerously ill, and no one in the family had the head or hand to be of the least use to me except the cook. She evinced so much native ability that I said, on leaving, you ought not to remain here, but come to London, and learn to be a trained nurse? A few months after, she put in an appearance at the doctor's office, saying that his words had remained with her, and she was most desirous of learning to be a nurse, but had not the requisite funds. He had so much faith in the woman that he told her to take the course of study and he would lend her the money to meet the expenses. She was called back to the lady who had been her former employer, and was so successful in carrying the lady's husband through a serious illness, that when the family went to India they sent for her in a difficult emergency. From there she went to Australia, to nurse a friend of theirs, and from there to South Africa. In all of these places she was so successful that she has now founded a training hospital for nurses at Natal, and has fifty young women under her care. The doctor said that a good nurse was one of the best paid persons in South Africa to-day. He told a similar incident in the case of a young seamstress who had aided him in a family where no one else had the least skill, and said that she, having taken the course of training in London, was now earning £500 a year.' There are several excellent training schools for nurses in this country, as good as those in London; and, those who become proficient will always find employment at good wages. This calling commends itself to those who have the talent, and the purpose to persevere to a proficient attainment.

SOURCES OF DISEASE.

BY THE EDITOR.

The sources of infectious and contagious diseases are so varied and numerous, that it requires the greatest watchfulness to avoid being brought under their influence. The air and water, food and clothing are teeming with animalculae or microbic life; which, under certain circumstances become deadly foes. It requires wisdom and knowledge to avoid the dangers presented almost on every side. Sometimes the danger comes from sources where least expected. A well, or spring of water may seem to be pure, fresh, and clean, and yet the crystal water may contain the deadly germs of typhoid fever. An innocent piece of cloth or silk, or even the beautiful sheet of paper received through the mail from a distant friend, may contain the germs of the loathsome small pox. A garment worn into the sick room where scarlet fever is, may convey the contagion to your own family though the members thereof may be at a seemingly safe distance. Your friend who has sent his children away on a visit to your home, weeks after their recovery from diphtheria may send disease and death into your household. Dangers lurk concealed at every turn, and a vulnerable constitution is in an unsafe relation to these enemies. Consumption not only runs in families, but a house once affected by the disease will communicate it to those who take up their residence in it, and it has been observed that for a succession of years some member of a family was sacrificed to the disease, residing in succession in a tenement house so affected. There is a definite, specified cause for every disease, and the sickness could be avoided could we but learn to know, recognize, and avoid the contact of the cause. Cholera, so much dreaded, is dependent on the presence of specific disease germs; and, were the proper precautions taken and quarantine maintained it could not enter our country, or affect our people.

We are always inclined to look at the great things to the neglect of the more powerful, and far-reaching little things of life. Our state, the "Great Keystone State," passed a law at the last session of the Legislature to furnish free school books in all the public schools of the Commonwealth. These books will pass from the hands of one scholar to those of another; from the sick to the well, and from the homes where those who used them have died, into the homes of

those who are well, and so will carry the germs of disease from one family to another. Dr. Thomas L. Wells of Brooklyn, N. Y., has given particular study to this subject, and he is convinced that the prevalence of diphtheria, year after year, in certain schools of the city, is due to the text books used in these schools, and passed from one set of scholars to another. Disease microbes may lodge between the pages of a book, and remain dormant until the book is opened; then they are inhaled, and affect the system of the one handling the book. Thus books may become sources of great danger, when taken from the sick to the well. Where the free school or text book system has been adopted in cities there has been an increase in the number of cases of contagious diseases in certain schools. It may well be said that "disease and death lurk in the pages of second-hand school books." These are some of the little things that are so likely to be overlooked. If this plan must prevail, even for a very few years, then it should be an inflexible rule that no book that has been used by a child that had contagious disease, while it handled the book, or that has been in the room, or home of such scholar, should be allowed to come back into the school, but should be burned. Fumigation is not sufficient. The pages of a book serve as an air-tight protection to disease germs, and they may remain viable, preserved in that way for a long time.

SEEDS.

A wonderful thing is a seed—
The one thing deathless forever!
The one thing changeless, utterly true,
Form old, and forever new,
And fickle and faithless never.
Plant blessings and blessings will bloom;
Plant hate, and hate will grow:
You can sow to day, to-morrow shall bring
The blossoms that prove what sort of thing
Is the seed—the seed that you sow.

—Selected.

PERSONAL MENTION.

NOTE.—We are always glad to hear from Normal students who have gone out into the active duties of life, and also from friends of the school.

Prof. S. G. Rudy ('82) was re-elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of Huntingdon County, without any opposition. He has been a very successful officer, and acceptable as well.—Miss Ollie Wolf of Tadmör, Ohio, will teach again near Tyrone, Pa., and likely return to the Normal next spring term.—L. M. Keim of Smedley, Pa., has been elected a "Minister of the Gospel" in

his home church in Chester County, and preached his first sermon, July 30. He returns to the Normal at the opening of fall term. This must be the Lord's work, else so many of those who come to school would not be chosen by the church for this great, and holy calling.—Steward Keeny and wife visited their son John and family in Chicago, in July, and Laura M. returned with them. Bro. K. is busy at the work of preparation for the opening of fall term, Sept. 11. Painting, and repairing is going on everywhere, under his direction.—Prof. Stevens of the State Normal School of Louisiana, came to Pennsylvania with R. L. Himes, and will visit a number of the Normal Schools of the Keystone State before returning to Louisiana.—The Howe family reunion is to take place this summer. The two sons W. M. ('86), E. M. ('90), are home from New Iberia, La. Emma, Mrs. Van Dyke, has come from Nebraska, and other members will gather to cheer the hearts of the aged parents. And they have reason to rejoice for they are blessed in their children.—THE FACULTY. Miss Lizzie B. Howe is in Chicago attending the Moody Biblical Institute, and helping our sisters there in mission work of the church. She will spend some time in Ohio visiting friends.—Wm. Beery spent some time at Mount Morris, Ill.; and since then has been teaching a class in music, in Ohio near his old home.—W. J. Swigart has been visiting, preaching, and working for the Normal in Mifflin Co. He is never idle. But what business have people who are sound of mind and body to be idle? There is work for all could we but see where and how to work. There are no idlers about the Normal College, at any time during the year. Master Paul accompanied him.—J. H. Brumbaugh, wife, and Norman made a trip west, as far as Kansas, to visit relatives. The sights along the way and in Chicago have very much impressed Norman with the greatness of things material. Prof. has been giving his attention to school work, and preparing for the duties, and labors of the coming school year.—I. Harvey Brumbaugh made a trip west, and spent some time in Ohio, in school work. He enjoyed a very pleasant visit from two of his Haverford school mates, who were also his companions in travel.—J. E. Saylor spends his vacation at his former home in Montgomery Co.; and using it as a base of operations, looks after the interests of the Normal in that section of the state.—D. Emert can be found at Hagerstown, Md.,

where his "wife and boy" help to make the days "glide swiftly by," not in idleness, for he owns this a busy world, with more to do than time to do the work. He sees beauty everywhere and then puts it in a preservative shape for others to see. Who would not be an artist, if he could?—Miss Irene F. Kurtz is at her home in Ohio preparing, by more study and close application for the year's musical work in the Normal. The farmer said "no time lost in whetting, boys," so no time lost in studying and preparing for greater efficiency.—Prof. Bowman has gone to his home in the west. He is a good worker but has not given us any idea of his plans for the summer.—Miss M. Estella Michener will be detained at her home on account of the sickness of her sister. We are sorry to lose her help and influence.—G. W. Snavelly has been spending some time in Maryland, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, Hagerstown, and in the Cumberland Valley in Pa., looking up students for the Commercial department.—Eld. H. B. Brumbaugh has been spending his vacation about home, building and working, and going out to preach.—J. B. Brumbaugh is preparing for greater usefulness by attending the Biblical Institute in Chicago, with his wife and Ruth.—M. G. Brumbaugh spent part of his vacation from the University of Pennsylvania in Louisiana at Institute work; a part here resting. He will have completed his present course by Jan 1st, '94, and will then return to the Normal College as its President.—The Editor and wife made an extended trip through the west in May and June, going first to Chicago as delegates to the National Editorial Association, then to Denver, across the Rockies to Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, Ogden, and back to Omaha as delegates to the National Association of Railway Surgeons, then to Chicago to see the great sights to be seen there, then to Milwaukee, Wis. as delegates to the American Medical Association meeting; then back home, and to work, after an outing of three weeks and two days, and over five thousand miles of travel.

The past year of the Juniata Business College of Huntingdon, has been abundantly successful, and the prospects for the future are very good. There has been a demand for persons qualified in this department of business preparation, who could add type-writing and stenography to book-keeping; but for all these a preliminary education is essential to the best results.

EDITORIAL NOTES.—We call special attention to our clubbing offer, with the *Cosmopolitan*. This magazine has grown into public favor since its commencement, and now stands first in respect to the beauty of its illustrations, its mechanical execution, and the live character of its articles. The August number is a marvel of beauty and excellence.

The Normal Musical Institute about to open, in the Normal College building, under the management of Profs. Unseld, Beery, Swigart, Miss Kurtz and others, promises to be satisfactorily successful this summer. Here is a very favorable opportunity to improve the musical talent of Huntingdon, and there should be a very large local attendance.

In 1717 there was an edition of the Bible published which became known as "The Vinegar Bible" because the head-line of the 30th chapter of Luke read "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of "The Parable of the Vineyard." It also contained many other mistakes and was sometimes named "A basketful of errors."

The J. C. Blair Co., Huntingdon, Pa., furnishes the most beautiful writing papers to be found anywhere. They are put up, when desired, in tablets, the most popular sizes of which are *Climax*, (note size), *Paragon* (packet size), and *Good Luck* (letter size). Pens, Pencils, Inks—anything in the stationery line, furnished. Send for samples.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* (Philadelphia) continues to improve with each monthly issue. It has become one of the most delightful family journals in the world. The able editor, with his noted associates, furnishes a feast of elegant things for every stage of enjoyment and instruction for \$1.00 a year. We furnish this excellent Journal and the *ECHO* for only \$1.10 per year.

The Fall Term of the Normal College opens Sept. 11, beginning the school year of 1893-4. A very prosperous and successful year is anticipated. Many improvements have been made, and the facilities are unsurpassed. Write for catalogues, and secure rooms early. It promises to be a busy year for students and teachers. Words of the warmest commendation come from former patrons.

We want every person who receives this number of the *ECHO* to subscribe. Only 25 cents a year. Send 25 cents for the *ECHO*, or send \$1.60 for *Cosmopolitan Magazine* and the *ECHO*. All those who have ever been to Huntingdon,

to school will want to hear of its workings, and doings. The *ECHO* gives the news. All those who ever expect to patronize the school want to know of its growth and success. The *ECHO* needs your patronage to secure its success, and to enable it to grow. Don't delay but subscribe AT ONCE.

Send items of news concerning yourself and others.

Subscribe for the *ECHO*.

BENEDICTION.

May the grace of God our Saviour,
And the Father's boundless love,
With the Holy Spirit's favor,
Rest upon us from above.

Thus may we abide in union,
With each other and the Lord,
And possess in sweet communion,
Joys that earth cannot afford.

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AND THE

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[Under control of the Trustees of Normal College.]

CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R.

TIME TABLE.—June 4th, 1893.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No. 19	No. 9
	†	*	†	†	*	*
Trains Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	6 13	8 00	12 40	3 40	8 00	10 25
Dillsburg		7 05	12 10		5 10	
Mechanicsburg	6 33	8 16	1 03	4 01	8 20	10 41
Carlisle	6 56	8 36	1 27	4 25	8 44	10 58
Newville	7 18	8 57	1 52	4 50	9 08	11 14
Shippensburg	7 40	9 17	2 13	5 10	9 29	11 20
Waynesboro		10 40	3 30	6 20		
Chambersburg	8 02	9 37	2 35	5 33	9 50	11 45
Mercersburg	9 06	10 35	3 43			
Greencastle	8 27	10 00	3 01	5 55		12 05
Hagerstown	8 52	10 20	3 25	6 18		12 25
Martinsburg	9 45	12 20		7 02		
Ar. Winchester	10 35	1 50		7 50		
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

	No. 12	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10
	†	†	*	†	*	*
Return'g Leave	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Winchester			6 15		2 30	5 00
Martinsburg			7 12		3 20	6 30
Hagerstown		6 10	7 45	11 40	4 10	9 40
Greencastle		x	8 09	12 04	4 36	10 05
Mercersburg			7 28	10 15	2 40	
Chambersburg	a. m.			*		
Waynesboro	6 10	6 46	8 33	12 27	5 05	10 30
Shippensburg			7 30		4 00	5 30
Newville	6 32 x		8 55	12 47	5 30	10 50
Carlisle	6 53 x		9 15	1 08	5 51	11 14
Mechanicsburg	7 21	7 17	9 40	1 31	6 17	11 35
Arr. Dillsburg	7 40 x		10 04	1 52	6 43	11 57
Arr. Harrisburg	9 15			4 38	7 10	
	8 00	8 10	10 25	2 40	7 05	12 15

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* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

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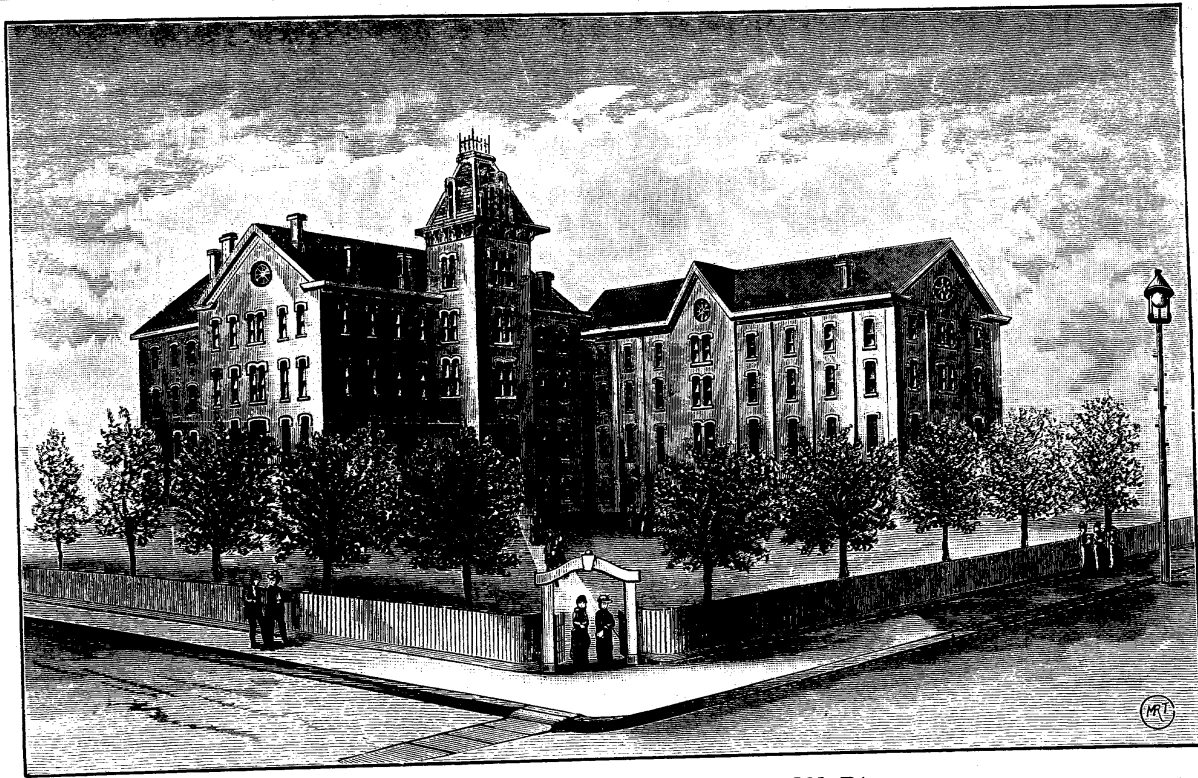


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COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The College Buildings are all of brick, substantially constructed, conveniently arranged for the comfort, convenience, and use of the occupants. The new building, recently constructed, is separated from the original building by a transept through which the corridors extend from one to the other. It is the *ladies' building*, and is provided with every convenience to fully establish the idea and claim of a *home* as well as a *school*. All the dormitories, in all the buildings are amply furnished, and the beds provided with the Bushnell springs,—the best spring made. Nothing has been spared that is essential to the comfort and convenience of students or teachers.

WATER SUPPLY.

The buildings are supplied, on every floor, with an abundance of pure fresh water from the water works supplying the town. The water compares favorably with the best water supplied to any town in the country. It is pure, running, creek water, and its use has never been known to be the cause of any disease whatever. There is a system of hot water circulating boilers, in the building, supplying every floor and the bath rooms, with an abundance of hot water for washing and bathing purposes.

HEATING.

All the rooms are heated by steam. There are two plants for steam heating in the buildings, so connected that an accident to either, would not cut off the heating from the rooms. The healthfulness of steam heating as compared to hot air is known to all who give proper attention to hygiene, and its cleanliness compared with stoves, gives it a great advantage over them. The aim has been to spare no pains, no expense to give students at the College every possible advantage.

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- J. H. BRUMBAUGH, *Principal.*
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Instrumental Music.
- ()
Stenography and Typewriting.
- DANIEL C. REBER,
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- ELD. H. B. BRUMBAUGH,
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- J. B. BRUMBAUGH,
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- A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D.,
Lecturer on Hygiene.
- G. W. SNAVELY,
Principal of the Juniata Business College.

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In all the departments, every possible facility is afforded for the most thorough training. The courses of study in the departments lead up to that of the best colleges of the land, with others still to be added. The present departments are,

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CLASSICAL, BIBLE, MUSIC, PAINTING AND
COMMERCIAL.

TRAINS.

Passenger trains arrive at Huntingdon as follows:—On P. R. R. Eastward, A. M. Fast Line 12:58; Harrisburg Accommodation, 11:55; Sea Shore Express, 8:33. P. M., Day Express, 12:48; Mail, 3:20; Mail Express, 7:20; Philadelphia Express 10:12. Westward, A. M., Pacific Express, 6:08. P. M., Way Passenger, 12:10; Mail 2:17; Fast Line 6:08; Altoona Accommodation, 8:35. H. & B. T. R. R., arrive, 12:00 M., 12:40, 6:00, and 10:00, P. M. Leave 8:35 A. M., 1:00, 6:15 and 7:25 P. M.

TERMS.

There are three regular terms in the school year—Fall, Winter, Spring. The Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 11, 1893, and continues 15 weeks. Winter term begins Monday, January 1, 1894 and continues 12 weeks. Spring term begins Monday, March 26, 1894, and continues 13 weeks, which closes the school year of 1893-94.

EXPENSES.

The expenses are as low as they can be made for the facilities afforded. Catalogues sent free on application. Full information concerning the school can be obtained by addressing either the PRESIDENT or the PRINCIPAL, Huntingdon, Pa.

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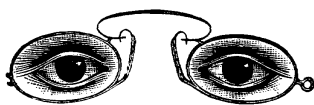
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JUNIATA ECHO.

Devoted to Literature, Art, Science, Religion, and General Intelligence.

VOL. III.

HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER, 1893.

No. 3.

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DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, EDITOR.

HUNTINGDON, PA., NOV., 1893.

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ENTERED AT THE P. O. AT HUNTINGDON, PA., AS 2D CLASS MATTER

A Great Waste.

The Whiskey Rebellion of Western Pennsylvania, in 1794 cost the government one and one-half million dollars, as a direct outlay, while the indirect loss was probably three times as great as the direct cost. Whiskey has always been a source of infinite loss, to those who use it, directly of money, indirectly of health, of bodily vigor, of position and influence, of morals, of self respect, of life, and finally of eternal life—drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God, 1 Cor. 6: 10. Here the indirect losses bear varied proportions to the direct loss, but each or either infinitely greater, while the direct loss itself is ruinous. The poor man cannot afford to drink, and the great fortunes of the rich are often wrecked by the drink habit.

Why?

This simple question must arise in the mind of every intelligent person on seeing a drunken man. Why any man should become intoxicated while he has any sense left, when he must know, or might know that in doing so he must lose his own self respect, as certainly as he loses the respect of his fellows, and no man can retain the respect, or confidence of his friends who becomes intoxicated; then he must know that he wastes his money spending it for that which not only does not benefit him, but produces positive injury; then the physical impairment wrought by even one drunken condition is something fearful to contemplate. Vaccination produces an impression, a scar, on every cell of the human organism, which continues to protect against small pox for years, until it is so far healed that the immunity has passed away and susceptibility restored; very much in the same manner does a drunken spree make its impress upon and scar, deeply wound,

every cell of the body, and of the brain, and impair it, beyond restoration.

Then Why?

This, being a known fact, should be familiar to the judges in whose hands rests the discretion to grant or not grant licenses to sell, and place in the way of those too weak to withstand it, the temptation to drink and bring about this infinite loss. It is said that he who makes two blades of grass grow when only one grew before is a public benefactor, then how much greater benefactor would he be, who would save from destruction young men and maidens, the most beautiful things that the great God has created, by exercising his prerogative of discretion to that end. No one can argue, who has by his act placed, or allowed to be placed in the way of another a destructive agent, that he is not responsible. We are our brother's keeper, and in that fact lies the very safety of humanity. That is true Christianity. Cain cried "Am I my brother's keeper?" after he had murdered him, so, our modern professing Christian judges, place the temptation to all that is evil, in the way of others, and upon their ruin pass judgment in court, when their crimes are to be adjudged, as though innocent thereof.

Oh Why?

That men should seek to follow a business so terribly ruinous to others and so fraught with danger to themselves, as that of liquor selling has always proven itself to be, and obtain the privilege by fraud or bribery, raises still a greater question of "why"? There seems to be a growth of fascination about it, as there is in the murderer who has committed his numerous crimes, and he sees not the evil, the wrong, but only the gain, or present wealth. The great God has placed his condemnation upon the business, as foreshadowed by the "woe" pronounced upon him "who giveth his neighbor drink." To engage in a business that is so manifestly wrong itself, exposes to double wrong. No one can sell liquor, even under the license laws, themselves a terrible menace to right, and not vio-

late the statutes. This is admitted by all who care to recognize the truth. The whole business is monstrous, and should be banished from the land, as one unworthy of the enlightenment of the present age.

Old Folks' Home.

The question of a provision for the old people of the Brethren church in this middle district of Pennsylvania, has been settled, finally by the purchase, by the church, of the beautiful site and buildings at Shirleysburg, this county, recently occupied by Seth Myers as a residence and place of entertainment. This property was built for the purpose of a select school or academy, and was so occupied for many years by the amiable Prof. J. B. Kidder and his wife whose school was celebrated, all over the land in its time. It was a popular school for young ladies from New York city and other cities of the eastern part of this country. It is a very desirable location for the purposes for which it will be used in the future. It has been the custom of the church not to allow its poor to be cared for by the public funds, or placed in poor houses, and we hope the day may never come for the church, that will find an aged, poor member in the poor house. This move will be a security against it in this district.

In the gallery of the Anthropological Building at the World's Fair was an interesting model of the State Reformatory at this place. Along side of it was a model of the Elmira, N. Y., State Reformatory, after which the former was, in the main, modeled.

In the same building was one of the largest and most instructive collections of Indian stone implements ever displayed. For complete and artistic specimens the collection was unique. These remains are rapidly disappearing, or are being gathered into the great collections, and we hope the Normal museum will be remembered by all friends who may possess Indian implements, or interesting fossils, ores or historical relics.

PERSONAL MENTION.

NOTE.—We are always glad to hear from Normal students who have gone out into the active duties of life, and also from friends of the school.

Since the place became vacant by the death of Elder James Quinter, our brother and esteemed Elder H. B. Brumbaugh has filled the position of President of the Normal College at Huntingdon, Pa., but with the opening of the winter term he retires, with the best wishes of all, and surrenders the keys and the destiny of the Institution into the keeping of Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, who brings energy, talent and ability to take up the work which has been so abundantly prosperous under the management of those who had it in charge, the president and his co-workers. As a general, recognizing the valuable aid of each officer along the line to the lowest, so the head of an institution needs to recognize every worker with him as valuable, and each position filled as important. Harmony and unity give strength, and insure success. The Normal College has enjoyed signal success; and, we will find it in hands still, that are an earnest of still higher achievement, and greater success. H. B. Brumbaugh continues with the school as the head of the Bible department, which is becoming more important each year, and the teaching more highly appreciated by those who attend the sessions, and enjoy the benefits of the school. While there are those who are idle and use even questionable devices to "kill time," there are devoted men and women who are always busily employed, if not necessarily in earning a livelihood for themselves, or securing a competence for those dependent upon them, still always busy preparing for a greater usefulness in the world, and that they may be more efficient workers for the good of the world. These are true philanthropists. While they might take their ease, enhance their personal comfort, they sacrifice these, devote their time to preparation for more efficient work for others. As a noble example of these self-sacrificing servants of the great Nazarine we refer with satisfaction to the work of our esteemed christian brother, J. B. Brumbaugh. Year after year he has labored in the Master's vineyard while the busy work was to be done, and then while others were away on their vacation from duty he has gone to some summer school of instruction and training, where he has labored and studied under the instruction of the leading teachers of the land, that he might be able to work, and preach,

and teach more acceptably. First devoted and close application, forgetful of almost everything else, then years of training at the Crozer Theological Seminary, then a course at Chautauqua, and this last summer at Chicago under the tutorship of the celebrated preacher, evangelist, and teacher, Moody. He has returned to his home and his work in the class room at the Normal, where his best energies are freely devoted to the good of those who come there to learn. Such men may not be favorably known among the "great ones of the world," but their work is not lost, and when the Master comes to claim his jewels they will shine in that beautiful world in the glorious crown. No work for the Master or His "little ones" is lost, and those who make such sacrifice deserve the esteem of the good of earth, as well as the approbation of heaven. The sacrifices made by J. B. Brumbaugh, and his brother, Eld. H. B. Brumbaugh for the Normal College, ought to go down to the posterity of the church as a monument to their memory, as though erected of granite or marble, but enshrined in the hearts and lives of those brought under the influence of their teaching, and that of the Normal College to which they have contributed so liberally, and for which they have sacrificed so much.—There are other devoted workers, and contributors to the cause which deserve mention, and personal commendation; some whose money made the work possible, and this is true of every man and woman who gave a dollar towards the building, or subscribed to the stock of the institution, or contributed to its support. Then it is also true of those teachers, who have worked at a very low salary for years devoting the best years of their life to the work when their ability might have commanded a salary equal to three and even five times what the school could afford to pay them. Here is the list of these workers now in the work, and who can be found every day at their post of duty watchful of the interest of others; J. H. Brumbaugh, who was the co-worker with the lamented Prof. Zuck. Jos. E. Saylor, who has been in the harness nearly as long. Those who have occupied seats in the chapel and listened to the preaching of Eld. W. J. Swigart, well remember the energy given to his work. Teaching all week, and often at the "top of his voice," then when others rest to prepare a sermon for Sunday and so occupy his day of rest. Year after year he has gone to work, while others went to play and recreate, that this work

might not fail for want of preparation. Either of these have made sacrifice enough to have made them rich, had they looked to their own interests financially. And now one of the pioneers of the work has returned to increase his duties and double his sacrifice, and the beautiful work of David Emmert has its place. Then, after receiving the benefits of the work, our good sister Miss Lizzie B. Howe began her work for the school, and faithfully works at a sacrifice. William Beery sings and teaches with ability that could command many times what he receives, but as a worker in the church and for the church his post of duty is not deserted. And now after efficient preparation to enter the best institutions in the country as one of the teachers we, with pleasure announce the resumption of duty at his Alma Mater, of M. G. Brumbaugh to be its president and to teach and preach. The sacrifice that these people make is scarcely understood by those not directly associated with them. Others have made sacrifice that the school might grow and be successful. The culinary department has its ability scarcely compensated, and so the commercial department, and music. Prof. Snively made sacrifice that he and his family might enjoy advantages and influence, and build for the future.—Bro. B. F. Cupp has been a very faithful patron of the Normal. He has sent three of his children, two have graduated in the Normal course, one completed the junior year, and now the fourth one enters to complete the course. This is highly commendable, and parents who thus provide for their future, know how to give good gifts unto their children. How many children are begging for such advantages; asking bread when a stone is given them by their parents. No wonder they grow indifferent and starve intellectually.—K. B. Moomaw ('92) is the acceptable principal of the schools at Warriorsmark, Pa. He attended the love feast at Huntingdon, preaches, teaches music and is preparing for the classical course.—Mrs. Jacob Kurtz, of Poland, Ohio, has been here visiting her daughter, the efficient teacher of instrumental music at the College.—There has been an encouraging awakening of the older people of the church in reference to the Bible term, and a very prosperous and beneficial session is anticipated.—Mrs. Adaline Hoff Beery has in contemplation the publication of a volume of her poems. She asks her friends to indicate their willingness to purchase the book and encourage her.

NOVEMBER.

At the altars in the groves
 Nature's priests do minister;
 Up and down the transept throng
 Devotees who worship her;
 She's in somber mood to-day,
 For the madcap winds, in play,
 Rent her autumn robe in shreds,
 Strewed them o'er the fall-rose beds,
 Left her gowned in simple gray,
 Robbed her splendid jewel-tray,—
 Thoughtless urchins they!

Leafy brooks in ferny dell,
 Kissing pebbles as they purl,
 Move in measure low and slow,
 Round in pensive eddies whirl;
 Everywhere the tale's rehearsed:
 How Queen Nature's court-elves durst
 In such topsy-turvy glee
 Snatch the crown from every tree,
 Float them at the river's brink—
 What could loyal subjects think?
 Now she's weeping; and her tears
 Down the river's bosom run;
 And the pulsing river's heart
 Swells in deep toned unison;
 All the air is full of sighs;
 Quavering vespers wake replies
 In the rafters of the skies;
 South-bound swallows, in gay rout,
 Turn their spring home inside out,
 Thread with song their viewless track,
 Vanish with their song, alack!
 Till some green day brings them back.

At the altars in the groves,
 At the shrines amid the vales,
 Still we kiss Queen Nature's robe,
 Though o'er rifled fields it trails.
 'Tis a choir of sturdy throats
 Flinging now their storm-wild notes
 Through the galleries of the year,—
 Hill, and wood, and summer mere.
 'Tis the prelude, shrill and bold,
 To the stately winter old,
 Stark, and stern, and cold.

—*Adaline Hohf Beery.*

WHO SHOULD STUDY THE BIBLE?

In speaking of the "Bible Term" the question is sometimes raised; who should attend, just as if the Bible was intended for certain classes of christian people only. That those who preach and teach Bible truths are expected to know more about it than those who do not, is an accepted fact. But who is the christian man or woman that does not or should not, in some way, teach or live the truths of the Bible? And it is very certain that no one can either live or teach Bible Christianity without understanding it, so that every one who professes to be a christian should use every possible advantage to learn the truths of the Bible.

It has been said by a very wise man, that the great study of mankind is man.

Would it not be better to say; the greatest study of mankind is the Bible? Certainly there is no other book that tells so much about the origin, life and final destiny of man as the Bible. Then too, from its pages we get information that is needful in all the callings of life. It is the guiding star that leads to success in this life, and points surely, to the haven of eternal rest. It unfolds the hand that leads, and the arm that safely saves, and the more we know about it the greater are our possibilities of being good and doing good.

The Bible is represented as the Christian's sword, and to use it skillfully we must have a practical use of it. David refused the sword and chose the sling, because, with this he was familiar—he knew all about it. So it must be with us in the using of the spiritual sword, we must learn to know all about it. And to do this we must study it. With too many of us it is simply a reading book. We read it because we are told that we should do so. And there are more who read it through a sense of duty than to search out the unsearchable riches hidden therein.

The advantages in taking a special course in Bible work are;

First, You have the opportunity of devoting your time and attention to the work which you do not do in your ordinary readings. Much of the Bible reading is done in spare moments and under circumstances that are not favorable to close thinking or careful study, the mind being fixed on other lines of thought and work. To lay these things all aside, and at once, get down to critical Bible study is a thing that very few can do. And if it could be done, the time, in most cases, would be too short to trace out the connections and examine the references. In taking a course in Bible study all these hindrances are gotten out of the way and the Bible is studied the same as literature, mathematics and the sciences.

Second, In taking up a course of Bible study, you have the advantage of consecutive study. And the importance of this is fully understood by every student. The Bible is a connected history from beginning to end, and to understand it fully, it must be read and studied consecutively. To read Exodus without having read Genesis may give some knowledge of God's dealings with his children but much of the truth is lost in not having the first part of the history and not being acquainted with the characters that shaped the course. There is an essential relation running

through the books of the Bible, and to read any part of it without understanding that which precedes, is like beginning to study mathematics in the middle of the book, or trying to read Greek before studying the elementary parts. What looks dark in the middle becomes light by commencing in the beginning and gradually opening up to it. This is true in all studies and the Bible is no exception.

Third, In Bible study as well as in all other studies, helps are needed, in the way of books and teachers. That people can study without teachers is very true, but there are few that do it. There is an inspiration in the class room that is not felt to the same extent in the private study. Then too, the teacher not only directs, but is expected to help over hard places. The association and the exchange of views on the part of the pupils are also helpful.

All these agencies taken together greatly help the earnest Bible student to get a practical and working knowledge of the Bible.

And now we are prepared to say who should study the Bible. Salvation is an individual and personal matter. The plan of this salvation is given to us in the Bible. And in the proportion that salvation is precious to us, so should our desires be to know all about how it can come to us, by carefully studying the Bible which is the power of God unto salvation to all who believe it. Go work in my vineyard is the message to us from the Master. And to do good work we must know how to do it. To get this knowledge we must go to the Bible.

H. B. B.

BIBLE TERM 1894.

Arrangements have been made to hold the Fourth Annual Bible Term in the HUNTINGDON NORMAL COLLEGE buildings, opening on Monday, Jan. 29th, continue for four weeks.

The introduction of these Special Bible Terms into our schools has proven a great advantage to those who have attended them. And the interest, as well as the attendance is growing each year. The Course of Study will be strictly Bible and such helps as are essential to making our knowledge of it practical and beneficial in our own lives and the lives of others, and will consist in Old and New Testament History, Exegesis, Homiletics, Biblical Interpretations, the Sunday School, Elocution and Music. The work will be especially adapted to our ministers, Sunday

School workers and all Bible students including the old, the middle aged, and the young.

During the term we have arranged for the evenings, a series of practical sermons, talks on Bible Land by Eld. D. L. Miller and a course of interesting lectures on practical and religious subjects.

The management will spare no efforts to make the term a feast of good things to those who enjoy Bible study, intellectual entertainment and Christian association.

The terms, as before, will be \$3.00 per week. This includes steam-heated rooms, good spring beds, and boarding. All are invited to come. A large attendance is expected, and that ample accommodations may be made, those coming will please notify us of their intention as soon as possible.

For further information, etc., address

H. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR THE HUNTINGDON NORMAL COLLEGE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Trustees of the Huntingdon Normal College take pleasure in announcing to the friends and patrons of the institution that on May 12th, 1893, Martin Grove Brumbaugh was elected President of the College, that he has accepted the position and that he will enter actively upon his duties Jan. 1, 1894.

The new President was born in Penn township, Huntingdon county, Pa., April 14, 1862. He began his education in the public schools, entered this college in 1879, graduated in the Normal English Course in 1881, and after studying in the scientific course of the Millersville State Normal School graduated here in the Scientific course in 1885. He taught in the public schools of his native county with great success, and was a member of the faculty of his Alma Mater in 1882-3, and in 1884 was elected County Superintendent of Public Schools, serving two terms of three years each. He was the youngest superintendent ever commissioned in Pennsylvania.

During his superintendency he was an active trustee of this institution, and gave much of his time to lecturing in teachers' institutes in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware and Louisiana, winning for himself a national reputation as a skillful educational organizer and lecturer. He returned to the faculty of his Alma Mater in 1890; but soon obtained leave of absence and entered Har-

vard University and pursued advanced study in its Graduate department in Psychology and Literature. In 1892 he entered the Graduate department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated with honors in the A. M. course in 1893. He will also complete the Ph. D. course by the time he returns to his early Alma Mater.

He is thoroughly conversant with every modern pedagogical doctrine, is a successful organizer and a popular and skillful teacher. Under his guidance the college will take rank with the best, and will afford unequalled facilities for thorough, systematic training in all departments of a thorough practical education. Looking backwards at the success of the school, and counting the opportunities for the future, we feel to invite patronage and solicit students, feeling assured that what we can offer in opportunities justifies our confidence.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Pres. of Trustees.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Sec. of Trustees.

HUNTINGDON NORMAL COLLEGE.

The winter term of the Sixteenth year of the Institution opens Jan. 1, 1894.

The success of the school from the beginning has been most gratifying to its friends and patrons. It is the purpose of the trustees to enlarge and enrich the work of the school at the opening of the term. The new President will then assume active control of the school. The entire course of study will be re-organized and emphasis placed upon the regular college work and upon the Bible work. It is designed to strengthen the teaching in every department, and to maintain the course for the training of teachers at the very highest limit of practical utility.

This school now offers for the first time in its history, a complete classical education under a skillful and competent faculty. This new move on the part of the school marks an epoch in the educational advancement of the schools of the church.

The culture side of education, that which makes for discipline of mind and of heart, that which touches conduct and conditions character, will receive the most careful attention. The aim of the management is to have pupils develop power, not merely to know, but power to do, and power to be in life of the highest possible worth.

To this end the spirit of personal research will be fostered, and every facility, in laboratory and library, as well as in

class room, will be given the earnest student in the pursuit of special lines of study. Many elective studies will be added to the leading courses now given, thus enabling students to give special emphasis to related lines of effort.

The spirit of personal sympathy and assistance between student and teacher will be encouraged more and more, and the earnest worker will find in each member of the faculty a personal friend and director of his or her work.

The courses are Classical, Scientific, Pedagogical, Biblical, Commercial, Musical.

The buildings are substantial and well adapted to their purpose. Steam heated throughout with bath rooms in ladies dormitories, and hot and cold water on each floor of the entire building. The accommodations are homelike and excellent, and it is the purpose of the management to leave nothing undone within its possibilities, to enhance the personal comfort and educational advancement of its pupils.

For catalogues and further information address, M. G. Brumbaugh, A. M.—President, Huntingdon, Pa.

HERE AND THERE.

A journey from Central Pennsylvania, where the beautiful little valleys among the hills are cool and pleasant, refreshed by the waters of the Blue Juniata, to the no less beautiful prairies of Kansas, brings quite a change in climate, as well as scenery. You have heard of the drouth in southwestern Kansas, for drouth there often is, but, strange enough, north-eastern Kansas knows nothing about drouth and failure of crops only what it hears from its neighbors. It had delightful showers and beautiful fields of corn the past season, while a hundred miles southwest was drouth and suffering. Almost every day during the months of August and September might be seen wagons moving along toward the east carrying families to their more fortunate friends for food and shelter. In favorable seasons, Kansas soil is certainly very fertile, growing corn twelve and fourteen feet tall, rag weed and lambsquarter towering far above the head, being eight and ten feet in height, and sun flower stalks sawed and split make excellent fuel.

Sabetha is a live little town in Nemaha county, with good schools and good citizens who are anxious for whatever improvement can be made for the good of the country. Beatrice, Neb.,

has grown to be a beautiful city with all modern improvements.

Another transfer, and we find ourselves at Mt. Morris, Ill., where the center of attraction is the Brethren's school. It has done and is still doing a great and good work, and with such noble, earnest, efficient workers must garner many sheaves in the future. Around this village lies a beautiful and well improved country, and the people have learned the blessedness of giving liberally to the cause of education, missions and other good works that we need assistance. When will the people all over the land awaken to see the needs of educational and mission work?

Again we board the train enroute for the "Fair" city on the lake. Chicago is, at any time a busy city, and especially was it so the past season, but we want to notice the University of Chicago, an institution of learning destined to become one of the foremost in the land. It is located on the South Side of Chicago, about six miles from the busy part of the city. The campus comprises four blocks of ground, containing about twenty-four acres. "The Old University of Chicago was founded in 1854 and succumbed to financial difficulties in 1886. Its successor, the University of Chicago was projected in 1889, and chartered in 1890. On Oct. 1, 1892 it opened its doors, and during the three-quarters following enrolled more than nine hundred students exclusive of those in the Extension Division. The first degrees were conferred by the University at the summer convention held in Central Music Hall, June 26, 1893. The former opening of the scholastic year took place on Monday, Oct. 2nd in the University halls and was attended with many incidents and addresses that will become part of the history of Chicago.

The number of students on the register far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the university's faculty and friends. The group of handsome and spacious college buildings completed and ready for occupancy is a surprise even to admirers and well wishers, who believed themselves intimately acquainted with the working of the university. And again, and perhaps the most important and most cheering of all, the financial condition of the great enterprise is healthful, satisfactory, and beyond the possibility of embarrassment.

It received a handsome endowment from the Ogden estate, and President

Harper was in a position to speak with emphasis, because it became his duty to acknowledge the first payment from the Ogden estate gift, which amounted in round numbers to \$250,000. The total benefit from this source will be \$700,000, to be paid in annual installments. He acknowledged several other generous contributions and endowments and very fittingly closed the day by formally taking possession of the Walker museum, the munificent gift of George C. Walker. Lately Mr. Rockefeller gave an endowment, and the institution has now an endowment fund of \$3,000,000.

Registration began in the morning of Oct. 2nd, and in the afternoon a reception was held in the chapel, at which the new students were made acquainted with one another. The introductions were made by President Harper and eight of the deans. At eight o'clock the faculties, trustees and students assembled in the large hall of the Walker Museum, for the two-fold purpose of dedicating the museum and holding the autumn convocation. George Charles Walker, the donor of the museum, took a seat to the right of President Harper and Prof. Henry Drummond, D. D., of Glasgow, was seated to the left. Several trustees were also on the platform.

After prayer by Rev. Chaplain Crandall, D. D., the President introduced Professor Drummond as the convocation orator.

During his remarks on "Some Aspects of Evolution," Professor Drummond said evolution is far too old a thing to be termed new. Evolution is a large generalization, rather than its particular application to a special theory. It is wider than the conception of Darwin, and much that was erroneous took rise with those who tried to trace the growth of man to the ape. Evolution was greater and wider than any and all theories.

He then proceeded to define evolution, saying that it was a modern science that was always changing, and, therefore, very generally misunderstood. Text books treating of the doctrine of development which were popular ten years ago were obsolete now, and old masters of the science like Spencer and Darwin were outgrown and outdistanced. He said science was for many years the mere cataloguing of facts. This was true of geologists and astronomers and all learned people. It was only lately those searchers began to look for laws, and then they discov-

ered evolution. Science found a philosophy of things.

Specific studies cramped those who confined themselves thereto. There were jealousies between the scientist and the rhetorician, between the classicist and the philosopher. They failed to perceive that greatness was common and depended on all. There was great danger in isolated studies. Knowledge was only useful in its relation to other things. The aim of a university should be to unify knowledge. No student should be permitted to leave a university without being made acquainted with evolution, which was the key to general knowledge.

Professor Drummond paid a high tribute to the universities of the United States. He said they were abreast of the times, and their chairs of philosophy were the admiration of Europe. The learned Scotchman closed amid applause with the following words:

Students of the University of Chicago, what are you to do to help on the evolution of the world? In the first place grasp the idea of the world, the moving world. The old conception of the world was statistical; be yours dynamical. Dwell on that vision of ascending things, of mending men, of evolving states, nations, cities, worlds. Add to that, second, a faith. The world not only moves, but it may be moved by you. Third, the way to help it to evolve is to evolve yourself.

Following this was an address by Mr. Walker, presenting the new museum to the university. President Harper responded accepting the gift of Mr. Walker.

Many blessings come to those who thus in their life time, do such generous acts.

From the great University we turn home, and to our own Normal College, which perhaps has a greater mission in the perpetuation of truths and principles less widely recognized and observed. Each institution of learning has its place in the world, and while some seem to be more prominent than others, the great numbers and influence of the one class need in no measure weaken the purpose and success of the more humble.

We have much to encourage us to labor on in this work through all of the difficulties that attend it, but we need more of the sympathy and prayers of others.

ELLA J. BRUMBAUGH.

Subscribe for the ECHO.

ONE OF THE SIGHTS AT THE LATE FAIR.

Every man, woman and child in the city of Chicago knows the story of the first Columbian half dollar, and in all parts of the country more or less has appeared in the public press regarding this now famous piece of silver. But for the benefit of world's fair visitors from abroad a brief resume of its history will prove interesting. To the *EVENING POST* belongs the credit of suggesting the idea that has developed so beneficially to the exposition and to the purchasers of the coin.

By an act of Congress, the United States government appropriated \$2,500, 000 to the World's Columbian Exposition in the form of half dollars of special design, to be known as the "Columbian half dollar." In August last year and before the coins were minted the *EVENING POST* suggested that the first coin struck from the dies should bring a premium, and called for bids. The first bid was \$50, the next \$75, then \$100, and so on until Sept. 29, on which date the highest recorded bid was \$1,050. At this juncture Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, proprietors of the Remington typewriter, sent in their written offer of \$10,000, accompanied by a certified check. Nobody was more surprised than the directors, and the lively bidding that had been going on for over a month was abruptly terminated by this audacious stroke on the part of the Remington people, who chose this method of making a contribution to the exposition.

For over two months the Remington offer was held, pending the possibility of a higher bid, and on Dec. 19 the coin was formally delivered to them by a committee composed of the president and other officials of the exposition.

Every precaution has been taken to preserve the identity of the coin. Accompanied by a sworn certificate from the superintendent of the mint, the coin came to Chicago carefully packed in a special box bearing the mint's seals. These seals were broken in the presence of witnesses representing both the exposition and the Remington company. The coin was then inclosed in a temporary glass case, which was immediately sealed up and deposited in the presence of the same witnesses in a safety deposit vault, one key of which was held by the exposition company and the other by the typewriter company. A few weeks ago the coin was removed from the vault and an expert from Spauld-

ing's engraved a private mark on its face; it was then placed in a permanent case composed of cast brass and plate glass. With it were locked up the several certificates; the case was then hermetically sealed, the key-holes cemented and the keys destroyed.

The coin was on exhibition in the Remington booth, northeast corner main balcony, manufactures and liberal arts building, from 9 until 5:30, at which time it was locked up in a Cary screw door bank safe with time lock attachment.

The Remington people displayed the coin in their booth during the continuance of the exposition, after which they proposed presenting it to one of the public museums of Chicago, where it will remain as a permanent souvenir, when the great exposition itself is a thing of the past.

The remainder of the coins were sold by the exposition company on the grounds for \$1 each, at which price they found ready sale.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

ALUMNI ENDOWMENT FUND.

The fourth annual report of the Alumni Association Endowment Fund has recently been issued, and shows total cash receipts amounting to \$471.34 and expenditures of \$286.54; the latter amount includes 7 Association Scholarships which lighten the financial burdens of 7 worthy Normal students. Since the formation of this fund, 12 of these scholarships have been used.

There are 51 contributors who have pledged to this worthy movement an equivalent endowment of \$3,220; the annual interest of which is at present paid, and only the interest of which can be used for scholarships. Thus have our alumni deprived themselves of money to help continually smooth the pathway of those who shall come after them. These in turn repay the loan, and thus the benefits grow in ever widening circles—the giver and the recipient grow better and stronger in the light of zealous devotion to the Normal and to the cause of education. These cash payments are the first fruits of labor after graduation, and come laden with echoes of earnest effort and of enlarged success—success rendered possible through practical instruction and careful equipment for the duties of life. It is honorable to be a factor in this splendid work, and, though the results are yet comparatively small, there has been laid a broad foundation for an imposing and especially useful structure. All workers are most welcome.

The alumni are scattered throughout this great land and in several foreign lands, and their periodical payments keep alive their interest in the old Normal while they bring great encouragement to the faculty and to the trustees—to all the Normal workers. Active, successful students and graduates are the jewels of each educational institution; and, after the termination of school days, active reciprocal interest, each in the other, forms a delightful influence and inspiration.

Special and general endowments are of vital importance to every educational institution. There must be growth or soon there is decay. Enlarging revenues best enable the parent trunk to develop the perfect fruit resulting from steady enlargement and thorough equipment—there never can be thorough equipment without great expenditures of time and money. The practical example of the alumni is earnestly commended to all friends of the Normal.

LITERARY NOTES FOR NOVEMBER.

Marion Crawford opened up a new line of thought in his article entitled "Rome, the Capital of a New Republic," appearing in the October *Cosmopolitan*. It is not likely that the October number will have the success which attended that for September. The extraordinary spectacle was presented of a 12½ cent magazine selling for 50 and 75 cents, and many hundreds were even sold at \$1.00 each. Probably the record remains without a parallel, in periodical sales, of a number proving so interesting that, after 211,000 copies had been sold, the News Company had orders for 50,000 more than they could supply, while dealers in various parts of the country, discovering the esteem in which the magazine was held, immediately raised their prices to double, treble, quadruple and in many cases to eight times the regular price. The publishers do not yet know what their real circulation is, owing to the limited capacity of their presses; but machinery is being put in place which will supply an edition for December exceeding 300,000, and during that month it will be possible to determine just how many *Cosmopolitans* the public will buy. This deservedly popular magazine for a whole year, and the *Echo* for \$1.60, postage paid.

A number of the patrons of the *Echo* have availed themselves of our offer to furnish the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* and the *Echo* for \$1.60; but we would like

to have all our subscribers avail themselves of this very liberal offer. We offer one of the best of the illustrated magazines, until quite recently furnished at \$3.00, forming two volumes of nearly eight hundred pages, most of the articles beautifully illustrated, and the ECHO all for \$1.60. The new volume of the *Cosmopolitan*—xvi—commenced with the November number of 1893. Those who desire to secure those charming volumes of *MEMOIRS* of the great generals, can have them on the following terms, each including a subscription to the *Cosmopolitan* and the ECHO for one year.

Grant's, 2 vols., sold by subscription for \$7.00,	\$3.60
Sherman's, 2 vols., sold by subscription for \$5.00	3.60
McClellan's, 1 vol., \$3.75,	2.85
Sheridan's, 2 vols., 6.00,	3.60
R. E. Lee's, 1 vol., 3.75,	2.85

The postage, or express charges on the books must be paid by the purchaser. Postage, one-half cent per oz. The books weigh—Grant's, 96 oz., Sherman's, 92 oz., Sheridan's, 84 oz., McClellan's, 48 oz., Lee, 56 oz. This is a rare opportunity to secure these valuable historic volumes at a very low rate.

MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY has taken up the pen again, and has written a series of familiar letters to American girls for publication in *The Ladies' Home Journal* during 1894.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT has been induced to revive "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in a series of articles just completed for *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in which she tells "How Fauntleroy Really Occurred," and traces the conception of the story, the development of the character as he lived under her own eyes, and describes Fauntleroy as he is to-day—her own son.

No other weekly periodical gives such a variety of entertaining, and instructive reading at so low a price as *The Youths' Companion*. There is something of special interest and value for every member of the family for every week, and an unsurpassed variety of articles will be published in the 68th volume for 1894. It is beyond comparison. All new subscribers for 1894 at \$1.75 will receive the remaining numbers of this year free, and also a copy of their beautiful colored picture, "Sweet Charity." Write to the publishers for illustrated announcements, BOSTON, MASS.

We are pleased to announce that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the beautiful engravings entitled "The Smile" and "The Frown," which will enable us to offer these elegant pictures at a rate that will enable any one to secure a set. The engraved surface is 10x19 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, on plate paper 24x32 inches. They sell at \$1 per copy. We will furnish the two for \$1.50

or we will furnish either as a premium to any one who will send us ten paid subscribers at 25 cents each, and ten cents to pay packing, or the two for twenty subscribers and 15 cents. These engravings are really very fine. A copy of each adorns the library walls of Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh in his home in Huntingdon, Pa.

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3. A Tillyloss Scandal.—J. M. Barrie.
4. The House of the Seven Gables.—By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
5. Cranford.—By Mrs. Gaskell.
6. The Coming Race.—Lord Lytton.
7. Dream Life.—By Ik. Marvel, (Donald G. Mitchell.)
8. Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus.—By Mrs. Shelly.
9. A Book of Golden Deeds.—By C. M. Yonge.
10. Mosses from an old Manse.—By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
11. The Scarlet Letter.—By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
12. Essays of Elia.—By Charles Lamb.
13. Vicar of Wakefield.—By Oliver Goldsmith.
14. Twice-Told Tales.—By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
15. Paul and Virginia.—By Bernardin De Saint Pierre.
16. Story of an African Farm.—By Ralph Iron, (Olive Schreiner.)
17. Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.—By Wm. Edmonstone Aytoun.
18. Lucile.—By Owen Meredith, (Robert Lord Lytton.)
19. Dreams.—By Olive Schreiner.
20. Black Beauty.—By Anna Sewell.
21. One of the Profession.

To any one who will forward the subscription price of the ECHO, and 10 cents, we will send either one of these books postage paid. Anyone who will secure ten subscribers to the ECHO at 25 cents and 25 cents additional can select three of the books; and each subscriber can select one book by adding to cents, all of which will be sent postage paid. These are superb little volumes, and every one a literary gem.

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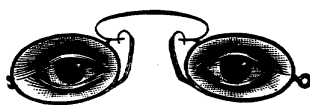
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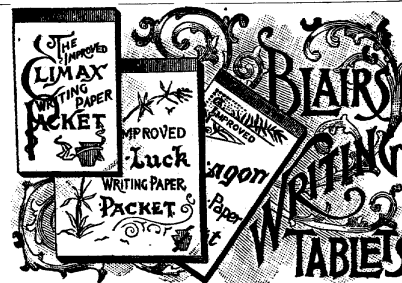
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JUNIATA ECHO.

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DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, EDITOR.

HUNTINGDON, PA., FEB., 1894.

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Physical Culture.

The ancient Greeks gave very careful attention to this important part of education, and all their young people engaged in gymnastic exercises. Even the young girls of Sparta were expected to be good gymnasts, and their bodies were beautifully developed by the physical training that was enjoined upon them by their national usages. The Grecians believed that the mind could not possibly rise in culture to the proper limit of its power, unless the body was in a highly developed healthy state. Hence the adage, "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*" Philosophers and physicians united in their efforts to secure the highest development; and physical symmetry of the bodies of the young while students in the schools of the land. But all classes resorted to the public gymnasiums for the purpose of further development, and clergymen, doctors, lawyers, students, governors, and society people were the patrons of the respectable gymnasiums, and all received the benefit from the culture, that enabled them to perform their part in the drama of that busy life in a more acceptable manner.

Four Systems.

There are several systems of physical training, the principal ones designated as the Swedish, the German, the English and the American. Each of these systems has its advocates, and its possible advantages, and the teachers of each claim that their system is the best. The Swedish system was originated by Ling about the beginning of the present century. It is a system of voluntary movements of the different parts of the body to increase the circulation of the several parts and so enhance their development, the leg, the back and chest, the heart, the shoulder, the res-

piratory, the balance, and movements. The German system was founded by Jahn about 1810. It embraced three departments—school, popular and military gymnasium. Its object was to make the youth of the country strong and courageous, for the purposes of defence. The English system is one of fine athletic exercises, and has a wonderful influence on the moral and social qualities of the young. It was tried with great success in France, where there is special attention given to gymnastic culture. The system known as the American system is a combination or a mixture of the German and Swedish systems, but our teachers select the best ideas from all systems; and, it should be called the eclectic system. The combination produces good results.

The Benefits and Uses.

All gymnastic exercises should be directed towards the promotion of a healthy activity of all the organs of the body, to the making and enriching of the blood, the correcting of defects and the perfection of the human figure, with every physical possibility attained. There is a wonderful beauty in the highly cultivated figure of a man or woman. Nothing is more beautiful than graceful sweet healthy women, or strong manly men, and nothing is more pitiable than those sickly illy-developed young people who ought to be just the reverse of this condition. The Spartan girls could not marry until they had, through careful training, attained a healthy, fully developed, beautiful body and the result on the nation was shown in the strength, and courage of the warriors of that country. The bodies of both sexes were healthy and beautifully developed. A part of the muscles of our bodies waste from lack of use, and this is deformity, which soon results in disease, weakness and premature death. The organs of the body, from want of proper use, lose a portion of their function and become diseased. The lung capacity is about five pints, at every inspiration, but the ordinary inflation is only about one and one-half pints.

The custom or habit of full inspiration would prevent flat chests, pale countenances, sallow complexions, enervations, and disease of the lungs; and form a race of consumptives we would soon have full-chested, able-bodied men and women, enjoying the fullest physical powers and development; for as the lungs assume their full functions and perform their part in the physical organization, the blood is enriched, all the tissues and organs are properly nourished and the most buoyant health results. Mental ability rests in a great measure upon a proper development of the chest capacity and lung power. A feeble, consumptive body is not the one that leads in any great movement for the good, advancement or liberation of the world. Able thought cannot be accomplished by a mind weakened by disease.

The Dangers.

These will be found in the tendency of the age to divert proper gymnastic exercises to athletic sports; and, instead of the careful training of the body under a competent instructor, where special attention is given to the development of the parts of the bodies of students that are somewhat defective, and most need the culture, the brutal game of foot-ball is the fashion; and, from a commendable, beautiful exercise, that could not fail to commend itself to the admiration of the thoughtful, the brutal exercise of wallowing in the mud, disfiguring and injuring the image of God, carries the applause of the populace, and the desire of notoriety is elevated, while the design of the gymnasiums is lost in the popular applause. The approval of the promiscuous crowd is seldom a guide to the right; and here the principal is graphically illustrated. All agree that foot-ball is brutal, and it is known that a number of lives have been lost in England and America, during the last season in the field, and others maimed for life, and still the crowds gather to see the game, and professing christian parents give their sons to make up the

"teams," and themselves become interested spectators when the "game" is played. Rowing and cricket had their advantages in developing muscular strength; but here the ablest and strongest are selected to use their strength, and power to injure and disable those who show most agility and activity. Noble manly sports are to be commended but those brutal exhibitions should rest under the condemnation of all right thinking people, and be banished from the list of college and school sports.

Natural Eloquence.

The eloquence, in public speaking, that is spontaneous, and natural in its operations, is often more effective, and powerful than that which has been produced by the most careful adherence to the rules of oratory. Those who have the natural gift of eloquence in public speaking, or private conversation, should not, however, depend wholly upon that gift; but should carefully study to direct their natural powers to the best effects, while those who do not possess such natural qualities should place themselves under the most careful training, that such lack may be covered up by the results of the training.

Eloquence does not consist in loud tones, although the word means "to speak out," but it is the clothing of thought in such language, and of making our utterances in such a manner as is best adapted to convey our meaning, and to produce conviction, or carry persuasion to the minds of those addressed. It is the reverse of loud speaking. Those who are eloquent have the power of impressive utterances, and beautiful expression. But, there may be eloquence in written language, by the expression of thought in appropriate language, and sentiments in a pleasing and forcible manner. Then the silence of some men is more eloquent than the most forcible words of others; and even the mannerism of a speaker may be eloquent when no word is expressed, an awkward manner will sometimes frustrate the design of the most appropriate expression. All the study and training of tutors, and schools sometimes fails to accomplish what careful habits of thought and action may bring to those who will "observe" carefully. A correspondent of the *Evening Star* (Washington, D. C.), recently visited the Brethren Church at Antietam, Md., and was present at the Sunday service, and gives a tribute to natural eloquence

which is worthy of presentation as an example. He says "The whole congregation knelt. The prayer ended, the worshippers remained upon their knees; a solemn hush pervaded the little church; then an aged brother commenced the recital of the Lord's prayer, slowly and reverently the words dropping from his lips. I have heard many renowned pulpit orators, I have listened to some of the best actors of the day, but as compared with the recital of the Lord's prayer by the aged Dunkard brother the pulpit orators and the actors have as yet only learned the alphabet of expression in the school in which the old man is so proficient."

A quiet, forcible, eloquent tone, manner, and expression has the advantage of commanding the attention of the hearers to what a speaker has to present, while a loud, boisterous tone diverts the mind, and the argument presented is correspondingly weakened. One of the most forcible preachers that the writer ever listened to, scarcely raised his voice above the conversational tone. The conviction of the justness of a speaker's or writer's cause is a great inspiration to eloquence, and places the advantages of a natural orator with a just, good cause and a strong conviction of its justness, far in advance of all studied oratory lacking such inspiration. But no argument should be raised against the study of oratory by those whose duty it is to present arguments, and lead the thought of the world. All are leaders or nothing, and without preparation for the work how can any one be successful in leading. The work of the age is preparation, then conquest; and those without the preparation are lost to sight and influence.

Wealth.

Wealth is not the way to heaven, but the contrary; let all your care be to live well, and you may be sure that you will never die poor.—BISHOP HENSHAW.

Rather let him who would prosper in this life, and die happy see to it that he lives right. Those who accumulate most in this world will appear before the judgment seat with as empty a coffer as the beggar by the wayside. But there will be a difference, and that will be in how the work of this life has been performed. It is a great reflection upon this age that a politician may buy his way into office by the free distribution of his dollars: but, a place in heaven has never been open to barter and sale, and may not be purchased by any

valuable consideration, as values are estimated in this life. The one such effort recorded in the New Testament, was met by the stinging rebuke "Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money." The life we live determines our relation to the endless future when we die. They who have toiled to accumulate wealth only, and have not a large balance in the way of helpful charity, and good deeds to their credit, when they die, will be poor indeed, even though they may have clear titles to farms of many acres, may own blocks of towering granite structures in the business centres of the great cities, may be able to show large blocks of stocks, mining or manufacturing interests, or bonds with largely increasing numbers.

The way to heaven is a clear way, through good works faithfully performed; helpful charity, faith in God, and all done to His honor. There is more helpfulness when there is no element of charity, must not be overlooked in the account. A struggling one needs the help you can give; you withhold it, the energy lags, and the effort ceases. In such cases your money would have helped to do what your prayers could not accomplish. Where is the thoughtful person who does not recall a case when the needed help enabled a worthy struggling one to obtain an education, and by it a "start in life" that has led on to glorious work for the Master, and great good to humanity? When thus used our money, even, may be a help to open the pearly gates to our joyous entrance. All these helpful things are accounted to us for righteousness, and the Psalmist says, "I was young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread."

PERSONAL MENTION.

NOTE.—We are always glad to hear from Normal students who have gone out into the active duties of life, and also from friends of the school.

Eld. Jacob Oller, wife and May, attended the special Bible Term again. Their presence is expected, and seems necessary to complete the attendance and work.—Eld. D. L. Miller spent a week at the Normal, preaching and lecturing during the special Bible Term. His lectures on Bible Lands were highly appreciated. A gentleman of the town, whose taste and ability are unquestioned, remarked that "these lectures did him more good than he would

derive from a year's preaching. The crowded chapel indicated the appreciation of the lectures. The illustrated talks were very, good, clear, and instructive. Eld. Miller is doing a good work, teaching the truth of the Bible, and with a conviction that could scarcely be reached by regular preaching. Such a course of lectures will be a great help to the Bible teaching in any locality.—Chas. O. Beery is teaching successfully near his Ohio home. He is an enthusiastic worker.—C. R. Rosenberger ('93) is closing a splendid term of school in Ohio. He has completed a Business course since leaving his *Alma Mater*. They who rest content with present qualifications must fall behind in the race of life. Add to your knowledge more knowledge, and other virtues as well.—E. E. Blough who has been teaching at Nokesville, Va., expects to return for Spring term to complete the Junior work. His roommate is to come with him. A number of others have written that they will bring one or more with them. If each student, returning, would bring along another, the school would soon be compelled to enlarge its facilities, and the good done would be correspondingly enlarged.—Dr. S. O. Brumbaugh, ('82) of Pittsburgh, has been quite sick, and returned to his parental home at Grafton, Pa., to recuperate. The doctor has distinguished himself in certain lines of surgical work, but needs to guard his own health while caring for that of others. The world self-sacrificing calling in this world is that of a physician.—K. B. Moomaw ('92) is doing acceptable work as principal of the public schools at Warrior's Mark.—Miss Maggie Arnold has charge of the correspondence of the President, and is teaching enthusiastic classes in stenography and type-writing.—President Brumbaugh has lectured at Berwyn, Pottstown, Hamburg, East Salem, Johnstown, Elizabeth, N. J., and Jersey City since Jan. 25. He has also preached at above a dozen places in the same time. He has taught regularly his classes, and during the Bible term lectured daily on the book of Job. He is always busy.—Eld. C. Johnston, of Uniontown, Pa., spent some time at the Bible term, and preached in the chapel. He will be remembered by many in his very successful work among us a few years ago; and the great gathering into the church under his ministry.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

We are glad that the time has come when men, women, and children seem to be reaching out and hungering after Bible knowledge, or religious teaching. It is a good omen and a matter for rejoicing on the part of all who are interested in christianizing the world, by bringing the blazing light of truth to the minds of the people. But from whence cometh this desire—this awakening? Do we breathe it from the air, or is it brought to us on the wings of the wind and storm? Is it in us or out side of us? These are questions for our solving, as there is a cause somewhere and a corresponding responsibility. If it comes through human instrumentalities we should bestir ourselves to see or know how much we are being interested in this work. If the Lord is not using us it will be well to know why not. And whether we are exceptions or rejections. After all it is wonderful what the Lord can do through us if we are willing to be the clay in the hands of the potter.

Only a few years ago, and how little religious teaching was done in connection with the schools and colleges of our land! And how is it to-day? And in thinking along this line, the thought came to us, did our schools have anything to do with it? Let us see. Eighteen years ago there was a germ fanned into life in this place. It was an educational voice which said: "In all your getting, get wisdom." And the whole matter, in burdened hearts, was laid upon the altar of prayer. The Bible must be one of the text books—and it *was*. With an almost prophetic vision that which is gradually coming, was seen. And to this end, though in fear and trembling, the effort was silently directed.

First school, church, prayer-meeting, Bible class, and a gradual enlarging towards regular Bible work in the school. This was the beginning of larger things. And whether the wind took it up and scattered it to the near and far, or whether it was scattered by those who were blessed by it, we know not. But it scattered and fell into good soil and now, all over this land there are teachings of the blessed truths of the Bible.

Following this, in our own schools, was the introduction of the "Special Bible Terms," for the benefit of such as could not take a regular course in

our schools. These have been growing encouragingly and the outlook now is that they will branch out and multiply until Bible schools will be considered as essential to the spiritual development and growth of the churches as prayer-meetings, Sunday-schools, and series of meetings.

When we look back at the small beginnings of these things the thought comes to us—from whence all this? And yet it is not so wonderful after all. Simply distribution by dispersion. And this is the way that all good works are pushed forward.

In systematic work and making it practice the Bible Term is growing encouragingly and had it not been for the present stringency of money matters our late class would have been much larger than it was. Yet, considering all the attending circumstances the attendance was encouraging and the teaching done, quite up to the standard. The Lectures on Bible Lands were interesting and instructive, and brought a full house each evening. The preaching was more varied than on former occasions because of greater number of ministers taking part in the work. The results, however, were good, and during the term a number came out on the Lord's side by professing Christ and putting him on in holy baptism. Those who were students during the term expressed themselves well pleased with the work and have returned to their homes with a new inspiration for Bible study, and may we not hope that the seed sown will produce an abundant harvest for the Master? So may it be. H. B. B.

SPREADING THE GOSPEL.

Convention Hall in Washington, D. C. having a seating capacity of about six thousand is daily, except Saturday, during the month of February, filled to overflowing with people listening to the earnest words of Mr. Moody and to the sweetly tuned words of Mr. Sankey. Across one end of the vast hall is a series of elevated seats holding the great choir of 1800 singers—the largest ever organized in this country to sing the Gospel into the hearts of listening thousands. In front of the choir is a large platform from the front of which Mr. Moody speaks, and upon which the ministers of the city and the "workers" are gathered—to the number of about 500. All christian denominations have

gladly united in actively assisting the cause by liberal cash contributions and the daily presence of numerous earnest workers intent upon securing souls and leading them to Christ. Almost immediately after the commencement of the series of meetings a marked increase of enthusiasm was felt in all the churches. No one can measure the far reaching results, and there is no other city in our great land from which these results will be so widely disseminated. After each service there is an "inquirer's meeting" to which nearly all remain, and during which the chorus preaches through its sweet songs from Gospel Hymns 5 and 6. During this singing the workers pass everywhere throughout the building asking individually "Are you a Christian?" Names and addresses are written upon specially prepared cards, the denomination preferred is indicated, and pastors or other active workers from that denomination soon call upon each interested person for conversation and prayer.

The Gospel is forcibly presented in plain but earnest words, and few listeners leave without determining to live a better life. The speakers intersperse and illustrate the presentation of truth with stories of human experience under conditions similar to those cited in the text. The other night one of the members of the choir reported a personal result of the meetings. For a long time she had despaired of ever receiving a considerable sum of money due her from a young man for boarding. He came to her saying that he had attended the meetings, had been converted, and that he would begin right by paying the money long due her. She brought it to the managers and gave it toward the expenses as from the Lord, not her own. No face showed more happiness than hers, and no one sang more earnestly. Many such results have occurred, and many hundreds of faces have turned heavenward.

The Y. M. C. A. numbering about 1200 members, and the High School boys serve as ushers. When the doors are opened the great building is filled in ten to fifteen minutes and large numbers daily go to the "overflow meeting" in a neighboring church.

Upon the Sabbath there is an afternoon meeting for women, and an evening meeting for men—so as to secure a larger individual attendance. The choir attends all services and faithfully assists in the grand work. The writer

has never seen a more impressive scene than when seated in the choir and looking out over a sea of men's faces, most of them young men, illuminated from overhead by many hundreds of incandescent lights and from within by the results of earnest Gospel truth, and awakened resolutions. Such an audience is an inspiration to speakers and to singers, and the angelic hosts must longingly listen to the attuned praise of our Heavenly Father. They must gather near, and during the seasons of silent prayer must whisper into the ears of thousands, and prompt to nobler deeds.

Upon Washington's Birthday the great choir was photographed. Numerous phonographic cylinders were also made thus perpetuating the splendid vocal and instrumental music which is proving such a valuable aid in these meetings. It is a great achievement, to indefinitely perpetuate ennobling influences. These cylinders will indefinitely sing of the love and life of Christ, long after the lips of the singers are stilled in death. All instrumentalities marking the advances of science are now liberally placed at the disposal of Gospel workers. Phonograph, telegraph, printing press—every instrumentality for spreading and preserving thought. All the sermons and other happenings of these daily Moody meetings are fully and fairly spread before the people, not only of this city, but also, in a condensed form, before the reading world. Remember that when the revised version of the New Testament reached New York the mails were too slow, and the entire text was telegraphed and appeared in the Sunday papers of Chicago. Christian workers need to be more prayerful, more faithful, and more active in utilizing all the agencies of the age in spreading the Gospel of Christ—the gospel of good works. Alas! too often these agencies spread our back-slidings! Our duty and our only safety lies in a closer walk with God.

MARCUS.

February 24, 1894.

The American University to be erected at Washington, D. C., has during the last few weeks received two gifts amounting to \$202,000.00. It is to be a great Protestant university, and these liberal contributions in a season of financial depression are but laid by in store for the great future. Remember the Normal.

UNION DEPOSIT, PA.,
Feb. 7, 1894.

H. C. BALSBAUGH,*

Beloved:—Your noble letter is here. I was astonished beyond measure to learn of your matriculation at Huntingdon. It was a wise step, and will lead to others still higher in the direction of usefulness. Sin and selfishness are synonyms. No matter in what sphere of life our activities are extended and developed, self-gratification takes precedence of all other motives. It is no less so in the literary and theologic than in the secular and financial. How many students are there in our schools whose self-interest in relation to mental luxury, and social position, and financial advantage, is wholly absorbed in the overwhelming consciousness of the claims of Jesus, and the desire to save souls? An overmastering apprehension of the Divine Ideal of human life as embodied and exhibited in Jesus Christ, should be the supreme fact in every college curriculum. No erudition in sacred things constitutes a true knowledge of God that does not pattern after the intimacy of Emmanuel with His Father. "My Father and your Father: my God and your God." John 20: 17. This is the sum total of religion; and religion is the sum total of life. The mind is not to be educated for ends not in perfect sympathy with "the eternal purpose of God in Christ Jesus our Lord." Eph. 3: 11. Our education must be in harmony with the Divine aim in our creation. What this aim is has been fully revealed in the incarnation of the Christ of God. We are to be miniature Christs, as real and faithful expressions of God, according to our measure, as He is. The college is to be the seminary of the Holy Ghost. There the soul is to be brought into deeper acquaintance with its own powers and wants and destiny, into larger knowledge of facts and principles, and into closer fellowship with God. We have no right of being apart from the Divine pleasure and glory. "*How poor, how rich, how abject, how august, how complicate, how wonderful is man!*" HOW PASSING HE WHO MADE HIM SUCH!"

These are the sublime realities with which I would inspire every student in the literary and biblical institutions of our brotherhood. The culture of the intellect in alienation from God, only

*A minister and student of Special Bible Term.

aggravates our guilt and intensifies our doom. We are not only God-fashioned, but God-imagined, and have constitutional endowments that admit of endless evolution. True education is not only accretion, but expansion, enrichment, an ingrowing of God, an ever-completing completion "in Him who is the Head of all principality and power." Col. 2: 10.

Ah, my dear cousin, we have not yet learned the A B C of God's great Alphabet of Humanity. "Without controversy great is the Mystery of Godliness; GOD WAS MANIFEST IN THE FLESH." Here is the curriculum of Eternity in six words. "GOD WAS MANIFEST IN THE FLESH." All the colleges and Bible institutes in the Brotherhood are only as a drop in the great bottomless, shoreless Pacific of the Ages of the Ages.

Strong and holy and indistructible is the bond that folds into a loving, Christ-pulsating unit the elect of God. See John 17: 21, 23. *That they may be one; AS THOU, FATHER, ART IN ME AND I IN THEE, THAT THEY ALSO MAY BE ONE IN US.* This is the unity of the Spirit in the Bond of Peace." Eph. 4: 3. Oh what an inspiration, what an aspiration, what a goal, what a destiny! Who will reach it? Philip. 3: 14.

C. H. BALSBAUGH.

NOTES.

Prof. John Fiske declares that there is not a competent scientific man in the world to-day who is not an evolutionist.

The present advanced stage of scientific investigation causes no barrier to, or interference with established truths, faiths, beliefs, or hopes founded thereon.

Every truth becomes the brighter, clearer, and more comprehensive for passing the scrutiny of criticism and rigid investigation.

The Library, under the careful and helpful supervision of J. C. Reiff ('93) is now open daily, and is filled with busy students. It may not be generally known that the College has a splendid line of helpful books along the lines taught in the class-room. Over 200 volumes will be added this term.

In addition to the regular courses in Latin and Greek, in the Spring Term, the language work will include the

study of English words, with their derivation from other languages and the history of their development to their present forms and usage. This subject is a regular Junior branch in the Normal Course, purposing to teach all that the common instruments of thought come to us full of poetry and history, and intending to impress the relation of our English to the Latin and Greek upon those who expect to continue classical studies.

The next Annual Meeting of the Brethren (German Baptist) church will be held at Meyersdale, Somerset Co., Pa., May 29. Meyersdale is a delightful location for the meeting. It is situated on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and we are assured that no effort will be spared by the management to make travel pleasant and safe for those who attend the meeting. The officers of the B. & O. road have been very courteous to the Brethren, in respect to rates, ministerial favors, etc., and a large attendance at this meeting is expected.

The readers of the ECHO will be glad to learn that Prest. Brumbaugh has been elected to the chair of Pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He will remain in charge here teaching and directing the work as now; and on Friday night and Saturday will meet his classes in the University. He will lecture to the graduate students on the History and Philosophy of Education; and to the under graduates on Methods and Principles in Education. His experience as superintendent, teacher and lecturer combined with his post-graduate studies at Harvard and the University of Pa., made his selection to this important place possible. Linking the College here with the University spirit will be most helpful and valuable to all our students.

LITERARY NOTES.

EDWARD BOK'S successful article in the January *Cosmopolitan* on "The Young Man in Business" has been reprinted in a tasteful and handy booklet form at 10 cents by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. To this reprint Mr. Bok has added some 14 pages of editorial matter answering "Three Uncertain Young Men."

The Ladies' Home Journal [Philadelphia, Pa.] increases in popularity and worth, with each issue. The editor, Edward W. Bok, has associated with him an exceptionally able body of writers. It is a marvel how so very much can be given for such a very small amount. Try it a year, and be convin-

ced. Only \$1.00 a year; with ECHO, \$1.10, both post-paid.

The Household [Boston, Mass.] has been a favorite in the editor's family for many years, and the missing of a single number, is sure to cause inquiry as to what has become of the *Household*. It fills a place that is not occupied by any other periodical. \$1.00 a year; with ECHO, \$1.10. Free to all "brides" upon payment of postage.

We call attention to the advertisement of Munn & Co., New York, who are the publishers of the *Scientific American*, a weekly periodical of such importance, that it should have a place in every dwelling, shop, office, school or library in the land. It is very popular in the Normal reading room. \$3.00 a year; with ECHO, \$3.00.

The Architects' and Builders' Edition is richly adorned with plates in color, and with fine engravings, illustrating the most interesting example of modern architectural construction, and allied subjects. It is a splendid publication. \$2.50 a year.

Very few people spent much or any time in the Anthropological Building at the World's Fair. Warren K. Moorehead tells of some of the quaint and curious people and things represented there in The Chicago Magazine of *Current Topics* for February. Many will regret that they did not "do" this department more thoroughly when they have read Mr. Moorehead's delightful article. The magazine is 15 cents a copy or \$1.50 a year.

If you want to know all about new books, as issued, subscribe for *Book News*—John Wanamaker, Philadelphia. Only 50 cents a year.

MUSICAL CONTEST.

We have received from the publishers, the two great rival marches:

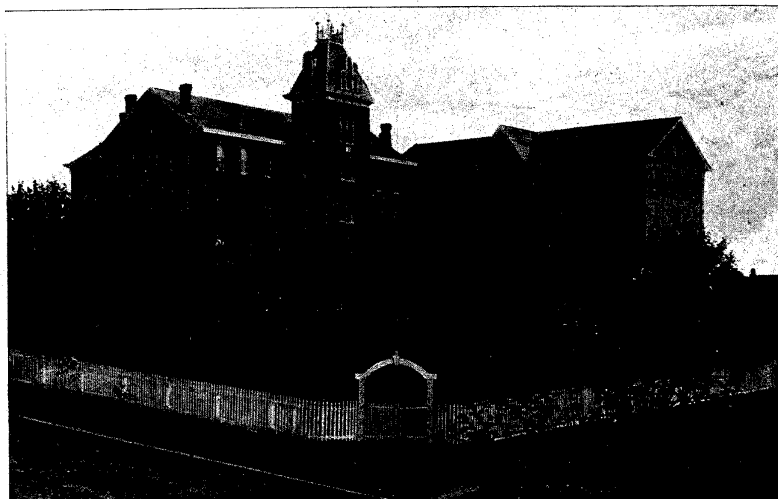
"Protective Tariff Grand March,"
and

"Free Trade Grand March."

The former is by the well known author, Will L. Thompson, of East Liverpool, Ohio. The latter is by Wm. Lamartine, an author of equal talent, and both pieces are beautiful, bright and showy marches of medium difficulty for the Piano or Organ. Price 40 cents each. They are for sale at all music stores, or may be procured from Mr. Thompson at one-half price. One firm alone has ordered 15,000 copies.

WORLD'S FAIR COSMOPOLITAN.

The second edition of the December World's Fair *Cosmopolitan* brings the total up to the extraordinary figure of 400,000 copies, an unprecedented result in the history of magazines. Four hundred thousand copies—200 tons—ninety-four million pages—enough to fill 200 wagons with 2000 pounds each—in a single line, in close order, this would be a file of wagons more than a mile and a half long. This means not less than 2,000,000 readers, scattered throughout every town and village in the United States. The course of *The Cosmopolitan* for the past twelve months may be compared to that of a rolling snowball; more subscribers mean more money spent in buying the best articles and best illustrations in the world; better illustrations and better articles mean more subscribers, and so the two things are acting and re-acting upon each other until it seems probable that the day is not far distant when the magazine publisher will be able to give so excellent an article that it will claim the attention of every intelligent reader in the country.



NORMAL COLLEGE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

SPRING TERM BEGINS MONDAY, MARCH 26, AND CONTINUES 13 WEEKS.

SPRING TERM.—ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Spring Term of the College will be, from present indications, the largest in the history of the school. The work for the term will be organized along two definite lines: (1) The regular work in the course; (2) The special work for those preparing to teach.

The school has now a splendid record for thoroughness and practical work. The classes will be so organized that the present high standard will be maintained and advanced. The work in the Physical Sciences will take on broader and more practical lines than ever before. We will offer courses in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics, Physiology and Geology. Original research and laboratory work will be conducted along all these lines. Increased power and skill will result.

The work in English will be conducted on new lines. A number of excellent courses in Literature, critical and constructive work in Rhetoric, Grammar, both technical and applied, and lectures on new phases of our language problem will be given.

Geography, Physical, Political, and Commercial will receive careful attention, and will be supplemented by original research along fruitful lines. Our library is admirably equipped in these lines.

The mathematical studies, elementa-

ry and advanced, will be thoroughly presented. The students will find courses offered in Latin, Greek, German, French, and Anglo-Saxon.

Teachers will find method in all the work they may select. All the branches required in public school work will be taught in a manner emphasizing the pedagogical side of the work. Every class will be a model for the progressive teacher. The courses in Elocution; Drawing and Painting; Vocal and Instrumental Music; Business, including Stenography and Type-writing; and the comprehensive courses in Bible work will all be in the hands of competent and experienced teachers.

The work in Pedagogy will be on broader and fresher lines than ever before. The latest good, and the most philosophic work will be explained and exemplified. The Term will be a grand one for young teachers and the experienced teacher who yearns to grow along right lines. The vital elements in successful school work will all be carefully and methodically presented.

In short, the earnest student will find here next term every aid to successful work along every scholastic and professional line. We have no room for idlers. We will be crowded with earnest, conscientious workers. The spirit of the work will be most helpful and inspiring.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH.

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M. G. BRUMBAUGH,
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Philosophy, Pedagogy, and Literature.

J. H. BRUMBAUGH,
Psychology, Methods of Instruction, and History.

W. J. SWIGART,
Evidences of Christianity, Elocution, Exegesis.

I. HARVEY BRUMBAUGH,
Ancient Languages.

JOS. E. SAYLOR,
Mathematics and Astronomy.

J. A. MYERS,
Physics, English Grammar, and Rhetoric.

Miss LIZZIE B. HOWE,
English Grammar and Geography.

DAVID EMMERT,
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Vocal Music, Harmony, and Voice Culture.

Miss IRENE F. KURTZ,
Instrumental Music.

Miss MAGGIE ARNOLD,
Stenography and Typewriting.

DANIEL C. REBER,
Assistant Teacher.

ELD. H. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Bible, Old and New Testament History.

J. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Life of Christ, and Exegesis.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D.,
Lecturer on Hygiene.

G. W. SNAVELY,
Principal of the Juniata Business College.

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There has just been published in Chicago a most valuable book with the above title, compiled by Prof. Wm. H. Blaine, of Lancaster University. Its 500 pages are full of just what its name implies—useful information—and we fully advise all our readers to send for a copy of it. It is a compendium of things worth knowing, things difficult to remember, and tables of reference of great value to everybody, that it has never before been our good fortune to possess in such compact shape. Our wonder is how it can be published at so low a price as is asked for it. It is handsomely bound in flexible cloth covers, and will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, by the publishers. G. W. OGILVIE & Co., 276 & 278 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

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4. The House of the Seven Gables.—By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
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7. Dream Life.—By Ik. Marvel, (Donald G. Mitchell.)
8. Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus.—By Mrs. Shelly.
9. A Book of Golden Deeds.—By C. M. Yonge.
10. Mosses from an old Manse.—By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
11. The Scarlet Letter.—By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
12. Essays of Elia.—By Charles Lamb.
13. Vicar of Wakefield.—By Oliver Goldsmith.
14. Twice-Told Tales.—By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
15. Paul and Virginia.—By Bernardin De Saint Pierre.
16. Story of an African Farm.—By Ralph Iron, (Olive Schreiner.)
17. Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.—By Wm. Ed monstone Aytoun.
18. Lucile.—By Owen Meredith, (Robert Lord Lytton.)
19. Dreams.—By Olive Schreiner.
20. Black Beauty.—By Anna Sewell.
21. One of the Profession.

To any one who will forward the subscription price of the ECHO, and 10 cents, we will send either one of these books postage paid. Anyone who will secure ten subscribers to the ECHO at 25 cents and 25 cents additional can select three of the books; and each subscriber can select one book by adding 10 cents, all of which will be sent postage paid. These are superb little volumes, and every one a literary gem.

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CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD

TIME TABLE—Nov. 19, 1898.

Leave	No. 22	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10
	A. M.	*A. M.	†A. M.	†P. M.	†P. M.	*P. M.
Winchester	7:30		7:30		2:20	4:20
Martinsburg	7:45		8:15		3:10	4:30
Hagerstown	7:55		9:00		4:00	5:00
Greencastle	7:50		9:23		4:25	5:24
Mercersburg	8:13		11:45		3:08	
Chambersburg	7:52		9:45		4:55	5:50
Waynesboro	7:15				3:50	5:25
Shippensburg	8:13		10:17		5:20	10:12
Newville	8:33		10:25		5:41	10:32
Carlisle	7:05		9:00		10:49	10:57
Mechanicsburg	7:29		9:25		11:11	11:20
Arrive—						
Dillsburg	9:05				4:43	7:10
Harrisburg	7:50		9:47		11:30	6:55
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Philadelphia	4:03		5:53		10:08	3:53
New York	3:10		3:10		6:45	10:40
Baltimore						6:20

Additional trains will leave Carlisle daily except Sunday at 5:55 a. m., 3:25 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg at 6:40 a. m., 4:13 p. m.

Trains No. 2 and 10 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Leave—	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No. 27	No. 8
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Baltimore	11:40	4:45	8:53	11:20		4:23
New York	8:00	12:15		9:00		2:00
Philadelphia	11:20	4:30	8:50	12:25		4:30
	†A. M.	*A. M.	†P. M.	†P. M.	†P. M.	*P. M.
Harrisburg	5:00	8:10	12:40	3:45	5:20	8:00
Dillsburg		7:00	10:25		5:10	
Mechanicsburg	5:20	8:32	1:03	4:07	5:40	8:20
Carlisle	5:42	8:55	1:27	4:32	6:02	8:45
Newville	6:05	9:19	1:50	4:57		9:08
Shippensburg	6:24	9:38	2:13	5:18		9:29
Waynesboro		11:00	3:40	6:20		
Chambersburg	6:45	10:00	3:55	5:42		9:50
Mercersburg	8:30	11:45	5:38			
Greencastle	7:10	10:23	3:01	6:06		10:12
Hagerstown	7:32	10:47	3:25	6:28		10:35
Martinsburg	8:55	11:32		7:12		
Arrive—						
Winchester	10:40	12:29		8:00		
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Additional trains will leave Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 10:45 a. m., 10:55 p. m., arriving at Carlisle at 11:30 a. m., 11:40 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations; leave Harrisburg at 6:20 p. m., arriving at Mechanicsburg at 6:45 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Nos. 3 and 9 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

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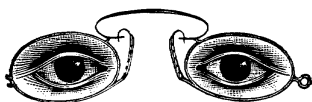
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